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PRESIDENT VICTOR AS JAPANESE BAN DATE IS EXTENDED

Believes Slow Process of Diplomatic Negotiation Best Way Out of Delicate Situation

MARCH 1, '25, NEW DATE

President Favored in California for His Tact in Handling Exclusion, Observer Says

By FRÉDÉRIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, May 8.—President Coolidge prefers to negotiate exclusion with Japan at leisure, in order that America may not have to repent in haste. That's the explanation heard here of the pressure he successfully exercised with the Immigration Conference Committee of Congress to defer enforcement of exclusion 10 months.

The President, it is reported, acted not only on Mr. Hughes' counsel—that the seven weeks between now and July 1 are all too short a time for adequate diplomatic negotiations with Japan—but was actuated also, to a very considerable degree, by the realization that the atmosphere both in Washington and Tokyo is highly charged at the moment.

The Administration convinced itself that it is preferable from every standpoint to wait until "both countries have cooled." It believes that the certain result will be the achievement, through orderly diplomatic processes, of everything America desires in the way of exclusion. Japan will have the shadow of having "agreed" to exclusion. America will obtain the substance of enacting it. The United States will once for all have established Asiatic exclusion as an irrevocable.

The new immigration arrangement with Japan will be of final and lasting character. That's another reason Mr. Coolidge wants to move deliberately and not to be rushed. The issue will be closed, but closed, President Coolidge hopes, in a peaceful manner.

Act Held Necessary

All concerned are agreed that the Japanese, probably for many years to come, will have a grievance against the United States. Exclusion, even with her own diplomatic connivance, will be distasteful to Japan but the United States Government will make it as pleasant as possible. Congress is the arbiter of our immigration laws. Well-disposed presidents and secretaries of state are powerless to alter them. If the history of the last few weeks leaves indelibly disagreeable memories behind in Japan, we shall have to make the most of it.

The White House has reason to be specially satisfied with the California primary results, because it coincided, today with Mr. Coolidge's victory in inducing the Immigration Conference Committee to stay Congress' hand till March, 1925. It has been known in California for the last two weeks that the White House, while favoring exclusion, did not support the extreme exclusionists. Senator Hiram Johnson has been less prominent in the exclusion fight than Senator Shortridge, but he is, of course, a rabid anti-Japanese.

His friends hoped that the wide divergence between him and Coolidge on exclusion would heavily promote Johnson's primary prospects. Yet California turned down its "native son" in favor of the President, who, it knew, was trying to handle the exclusion proposition with some consideration for Japanese susceptibilities.

Smuggling Practice Cited

President Coolidge's California primary victory was achieved largely because of his enthusiastic support by Republican business interests there. Business men in California, as represented by the bigger chambers of commerce, have not favored Japanese exclusion of drastic character. They were satisfied, as Mr. Hughes was, with the workings of the gentlemen's agreement. The unanimous vote of the United States Chamber of Commerce at Cleveland on Wednesday, opposing the radical action of Congress against Japan, was taken after three Pacific Coast chambers of commerce had joined in proposing it.

Anti-exclusionists from the west have always claimed that exclusion was

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Japanese Government May Quit on Eve of Vote

By The Associated Press

Tokyo, May 8.—MORE insistent reports that the Cabinet intends to resign, owing to prospects of failure in the coming elections, appear in Japanese newspapers. Influential elements of the Privy Council are reported to have demanded the Cabinet's resignation because of its failure to prevent adoption of the Japanese exclusion by the United States Senate.

Vernacular newspapers quote Viscount Kikyo Kiyoura, the Prime Minister, as admitting the Cabinet's responsibility for this "failure."

METHODISTS HEAR APPEAL OF WOMEN

General Conference Debates Report on Issue of Giving Them Full Privileges

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Women's ordination to full ministerial privileges was debated this morning at the Methodist General Conference, the proponents being women for the most part.

No imperative demand for the ordination of women and their admission to annual conference membership exists, read the report on the commission of seven on licensing and ordaining women. Methodism has altogether too limited experience in licensing women to provide a basis upon which a final decision ought to be reached, continued the report.

The commission, for which the Rev. Joseph M. M. Gray of Scranton made the report, did, however, acknowledge an acute need for an effective sacramental ministry upon the part of women in certain home and foreign missionary fields, and recommended the ordination of women as local preachers under the same requirements under which men are granted these lay orders. This permits the administration of the sacraments.

Distinction Is Made

Special distinction was made between Methodism and nonconnectional bodies, in this particular, since in connectionally governed churches the pastoral relationship may be terminated at will by either party to the contract. In the connectional polity the ordination of women and their admission to the annual conference would introduce peculiar and embarrassing difficulties, said the report.

The commission made it very clear that the validity of a woman's call to preach is not involved. They also warn against taking any action so far-reaching, simply because of the emergency created by a temporary decrease in ministerial supply, or as an economic expedient to adjust ministerial supply to inadequate financial support.

M. Madeline Southard, lay delegate from southwest Kansas, who holds a divinity degree and who is president of the National Women Preachers' Association, is one of the chief advocates of women's admission into the full privileges of the ministry.

Women preachers quote John Wesley's letter to Sarah Mallet in substantiation of their cause: "We give the right hand of fellowship to Sarah Mallet and have no objection to her being a preacher in our connection so long as she preaches the Methodist doctrine and attends to our discipline."

A sharp debate on this issue was cut off when the fundamentalist leader, Dr. Harold Paul Sloan, vociferously demanded the floor when a resolution

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

The Monitor Peace Supplement

The Christian Science Monitor publishes today, pages 12 and 13, a special peace supplement. A comprehensive account is given, there, of the nation-wide response to the Monitor peace proposal to take the profit out of war; and of the fundamental reasons favoring such a plan which gave rise to this wave of popular interest. Balance is provided in this supplement on which it is possible for every individual to vote for or against the plan or to suggest an alternative proposition.

EASTERN STAR ORDER GROWTH CITED AT 48TH ANNUAL SESSION

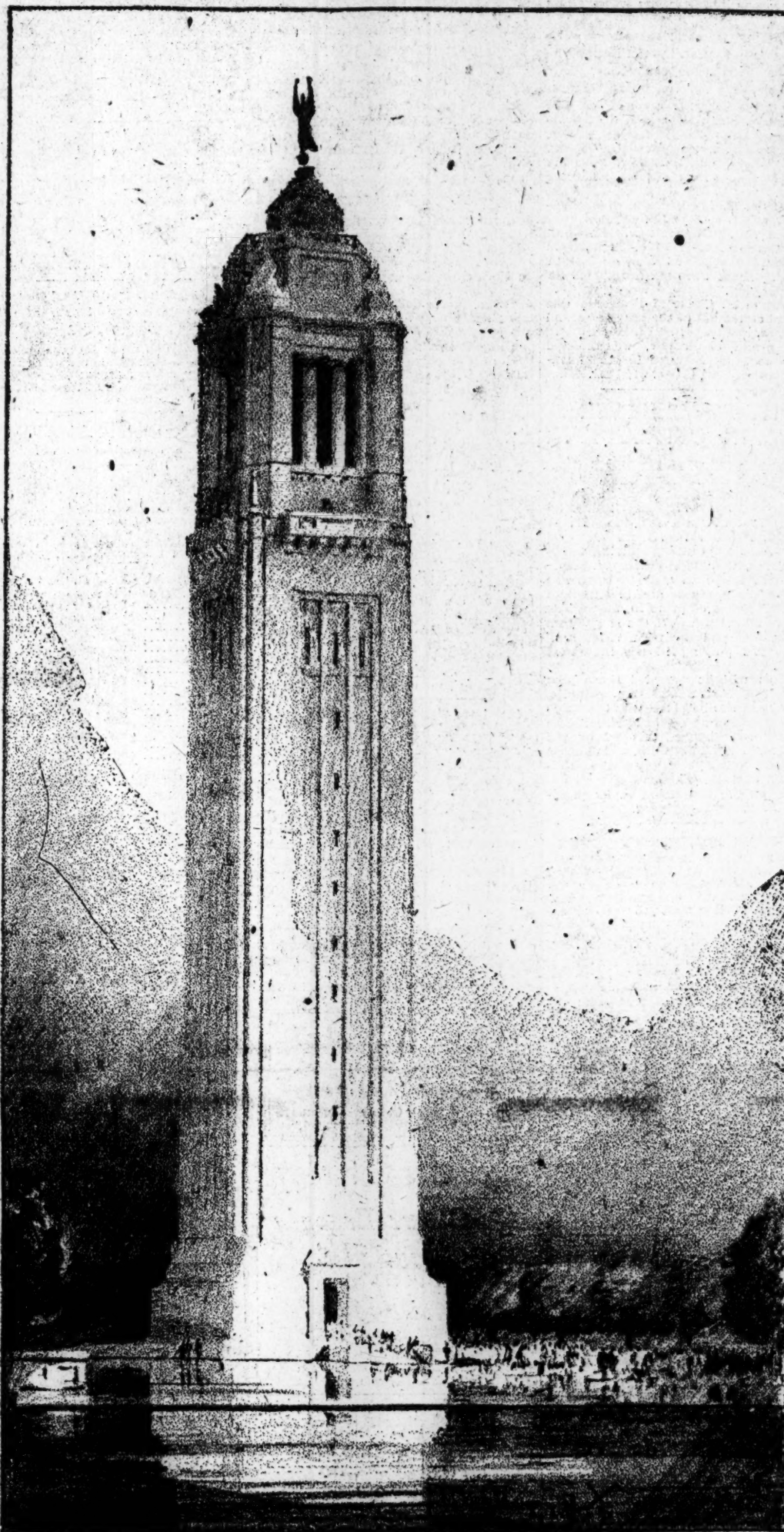
Members and Delegates Hear of Successful Drive for \$50,000 O. E. S. Home Fund—Election Tomorrow

The forty-eighth annual session of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, was convened this morning in a transformed Tremont Temple, decorated with flags and a profusion of palms and flowers. Mrs. Viola F. Pettie, Past Grand Matron, called the meeting to order, marking the start of one of the most important sessions ever held by the Massachusetts Grand Chapter because the goal of \$50,000 for an Eastern Star home has been reached, and plans for its early establishment will be discussed at this convocation. Officially, there were representatives of the 198 subordinate chapters in Massachusetts present. Voting delegates to the number of 123 crowded the main floor, and members of the order, present as spectators, filled the balconies.

During the term of Mrs. Pettie as Grand Matron, the O. E. S. Home Fund made unusual progress and the fund

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Carillon at Nation's Capital Will Ring for Peace



Tower Will Be 360 Feet High on a 60-Foot Base and Contain 54 Bells Ranging in Weight From 10 Tons to 20 Pounds

CARILLON OF PEACE TO COMMEMORATE NATION'S SERVICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Arrangements are going forward for the erection here of a \$3,000,000 "National Peace Carillon Tower" as a memorial to the sacrifices and ideals of the American people during the World War. The tower, which is to be of white marble with colored marble decorations, modeled somewhat after the famous carillon towers of England, Holland, and other European countries where as many as 60,000 persons gather on occasions to hear operas and concerts by master players, will be 360 feet high on a 60-foot base and contain 54 bells.

The National Carillon Association is conducting a nation-wide campaign for the necessary funds and is joined in the project by the General Federation of Women's Clubs with its 2,000,000 members. Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, architect for the Pan-American Building and the granite arch at Valley Forge, whose conception of the memorial has been selected, is designing the plans.

Ascending in the chromatic scale, the bells will be dedicated to the several states of the Union, in the order of their casualties in the war, and stamped with their respective coats-of-arms. They will range in weight from one of more than 10 tons in E flat, to the "smallest" weighing 20 pounds which will be tuned to A flat, four octaves higher. The largest bell, according to plans, will be heard all over the capital and the smaller ones at least a quarter of a mile.

Porto Rican Women Fighting for Ballot

San Juan, P. R., May 8

WOMEN of Porto Rico will carry their fight for the ballot in November to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court of Porto Rico has decided against them in mandamus proceedings through which they attempted to be registered as voters. The registration officials refused their registration.

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FRANCE AND RUMANIA STILL NEGOTIATING TREATY CONDITIONS

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 8.—It has been announced abroad that the negotiations between France and Rumania regarding a treaty similar to the Franco-Czechoslovakia Treaty have failed, and are now abandoned.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is able to state that this interpretation of the facts is erroneous. It is still hoped to conclude a pact. Doubtless the character of the treaty has slightly changed, but although in modified form, all parties appear anxious to arrive at an agreement.

Tom G. Duca, the Foreign Minister of Rumania, will return to Paris when the Rumanian sovereigns have left Switzerland. Pourparlers are resumed. There is now a question of France guaranteeing the frontiers of Rumania. The object of the new pact which will be submitted to the League of Nations will be to assure the diplomatic co-operation of the two countries, in view of the maintenance of existing treaties and without any formal engagement that permanent contact be established between the headquarters' staffs. Similar negotiations respecting the proposed treaty with Yugoslavia will be engaged in when the Yugoslavian sovereigns visit Paris on May 25.

PENSION STRIKE WEAKENS
BUENOS AIRES, May 8 (AP).—The Syndicalist Union has passed a resolution to call off the strike of its affiliated unions following assurance given by the police that strikers under arrest would be released. The men have been on strike against the carrying into effect of the pension law, under which a portion of their wages were to be turned over to the Government.

Australia Labor Moves to Censure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic., May 8.—THE Labor leader, G. M. Prendergast, has moved a comprehensive motion of censure against the Government.

The motion obviously was framed to secure the support of the Agricultural Union, which is generally regarded as the backbone of the House, because of the failure to provide for the relief of railway users by a reduction of fares and of freights; their failure to provide adequate funds for the construction of developmental roads; their failure to submit a comprehensive national roads policy; their failure to provide market facilities for agricultural, dairy and orchard products.

CANADIANS FAVOR GOLD DRAFT IN WAR

Progressives in Parliament Voice
Championship of Con-
scription Proposal

OTTAWA, Ont., May 8 (Special).—Public opinion in Canada in favor of the mobilization of wealth, which has been growing slowly but steadily since 1917 when the Trades and Labor Congress urged it upon the attention of the Government, has received a decided impetus through the vigorous championship of the scheme by Joseph T. Shaw, Progressive, on the floor of the House of Commons last Monday. Mr. Shaw said that he had received the idea from editorials in The Christian Science Monitor and could not think of a more effective way to put an end to war.

Among other Progressives impressed by the scheme is Edward J. Garland of Bow River, Alberta, who intends to speak in its favor. The only hope he can see for the preservation of civilization is in international free trade and total disarmament.

He said:

I can see no reason why this hour should not be justified in immediately placing upon its statute books legislation permitting the conscription of wealth in the event of war. The manufacture of arms, gas and all the implements of war, should be taken out of the hands of the profiteers and placed in the hands of the State. I am convinced of the efficacy of such a measure.

Support for Peace Plan

Robert Gardiner of Medicine Hat, (Progressive), declared his entire sympathy with this peace plan and his intention of making a close study of it, with the idea of disseminating it from the public platform when he returns to his constituency.

"During the war I took the stand that wealth should be conscripted as well as men, and lost my Government position in consequence," said James S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg. "Two weeks ago, on the floor of the House, I asked why large numbers of Canadians should be forced year by year to pay tribute to a comparatively small group of Canadians who profited during the war. In other words, the payment of war debts is simply the taking of money out of the pockets of the many and putting it into those of the few. That seems reason enough for some sort of capital levy."

Mr. Woodsworth said that he was talking it from coast to coast and everywhere receiving favorable response—especially where there are large numbers of returned ex-service men.

Veterans Favor Proposal

Grant MacNeil, secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, is confident that the general sentiment among organized veterans is in favor of some such action as was advocated by The Christian Science Monitor. For himself he could not express too strongly his sympathy for the scheme and considered that its adoption was most desirable. Already the British Empire Service League, with its branches in all parts of the Empire, is considering a similar plan for the prevention of war.

Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, said that in September, 1917, Labor went on record as opposed to the conscription of man power, unless preceded by conscription of wealth. A resolution to this effect was presented to the Union Government at Ottawa at the time, with no results.

"Labor has never changed its policy in this regard," said Mr. Moore. "The knowledge that wealth would be conscripted if war broke out should prove a most effectual deterrent."

World News in Brief

Paris.—The statement made last Sunday by Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has drawn a counter blast from Grand Duke Cyril, who, according to the Paris Herald, has issued a statement from his headquarters at Nice, declaring that Grand Duke Nicholas has shown no desire to join his friends in the Russian restoration. He appeals to all the faithful subjects of the late Tsar to join the legitimist movement of which he claims to be the head, and follow his directions in the future.

Washington.—Absolute independence for the Philippine Islands in 29 years without the necessity of a plebiscite would be granted under the Fairchild bill as favorably reported by the House Insular Committee.

Paris.—The French Wireless Company's operators, with but few exceptions, went on strike when the night shift started last night, in protest against the dismissal of some of their number and to obtain more pay. It is believed to be the first wireless operators' strike on record.

REICH ACCEPTANCE OF DAWES SCHEME REPORTED CERTAIN

Co-operation of Three Big Parties to Counteract Pan-Germans—Dr. Hergt Interviewed

NATIONALISTS ROUSED

New Coalition Cabinet Will Include Them but They Will Be in a Minority

By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 8.—Close co-operation in all foreign political questions has been decided upon by Dr. Gustav Stresemann's German People's Party, the Roman Catholics (Center) and the Democrats yesterday, in order to guarantee the acceptance and execution of the experts' scheme, and to counterbalance the influence of the Pan-Germans, when—as is generally expected now—they enter the new Government. As a result of this decision, the Pan-Germans will be in a minority in the new Cabinet on all questions pertaining to the experts' reports, since they have only about 137 seats belonging to the three Center parties.

The political atmosphere here has been somewhat cleared in the meantime by an interview Dr. Hergt, leader of the Pan-Germans, gave to the Berliner Anzeiger, which is generally regarded here as the first step of the Pan-Germans away from their anti-fulfillment policy. Dr. Hergt declared that the Government, under Pan-German influence, would take care that Germany received all it needed for its existence, but that at the same time he considered German political problems should be solved by "reaching an understanding as soon as possible." "We shall not reject the experts' scheme as wholly unacceptable," he continued, "but we shall make conditions which are utterly unrenounceable." Germany, he averred, could not make economic concessions so long as the political questions had not been straightened out and "points of honor" satisfactorily settled.

This first shy attempt to pave the way for his party into the Government has brought the scorn of the Nationalists down upon him and they are angry that he did not follow their advice and reject the experts' plan. On the other hand, the Center parties are well pleased that the Pan-Germans are apparently prepared to give in. That they, however, do not quite trust the genuineness of this sudden transformation is proved by their decision to support each other in all foreign political questions. If it is true that the elections—as it is being said now in the press outside of Germany—show that one-half of the German Nation is against the experts' report, it is equally correct to say the elections have proved that the other half has learned by the sufferings and experiences of the last five years that it is necessary to come to terms with France.

DR. BENES WORKS FOR NEW ACCORD

Little Entente May Be Linked With Other Nations

By Special Cable

VIENNA, May 8.—Dr. Scheba, the Czechoslovak Minister at Belgrade, confirmed the report given out here yesterday that Dr. Edouard Benes would travel through Yugoslavia on May 14 on his way to Rome, and that he would meet Mr. Nintichich, Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, probably at Laibach, for discussions preliminary to an important Italian visit.

Through absolutely reliable Czech sources here the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that, while Dr. Benes' visit to Rome may be ostensibly heralded as an occasion to regulate further the economic matters arising from the question of Czech reparations payments to Italy, nevertheless Dr. Benes' Rome journey has a strong political flavor. It is hardly too far to say that Dr. Benes hopes to lay the foundation of a Czech-Italian accord, similar to the recent Italo-Yugoslav accord. This will not, however, include a defensive alliance on the lines of the Franco-Czech treaty. It is further intimated that Czechoslovakia will welcome the admission of Hungary into the Little Entente at some future date.

Moscow.—The commission formed by the federal central executive committee to commemorate the memory of Nikolai Lenin has forbidden the use of the Premier's portrait on candy boxes, jewelry, or other advertising form.

Tokyo (AP).—The eventual absorption of Yokohama in Greater Tokyo is the objective toward which plans announced by the Home Office are aimed. These plans in connection with the new Tokyo-Yokohama highway, which is to be opened this year, call for three large public parks between the two cities, and two promenades on the seacoast, one near each city.

Panama.—The Panamanian Government has decided to accede to the request of the United States for permission to establish two fueling stations for airplanes on Panamanian territory.

New York.—A reward of \$1000 for the discovery of Maj. Frederick L. Marlin, missing army aviator, has been offered by the North American Newspaper Alliance, it is announced.

METHODISTS HEAR APPEAL OF WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

having to do with the relation of natural science and religion was proposed. The matter was put into the hands of a committee. The resolution reads as follows:

Inasmuch as it is made to appear that there is some intrinsic conflict between (natural) science and religion, resolved that we affirm our judgment that there is no conflict when religion and (natural) science are rightly understood. We express our profound appreciation of the vast service of (natural) science to mankind, and that we bid God-speed to all those devoted men and women who by their investigations and achievements make more clear the thought of God.

An implied reflection on the British Government was made by Prof. J. J. Cornwell of Lucknow, India, his head bound in a picturesque turban of gold cloth, when he asserted that so-called Christian nations in their attitudes and practices are causing scandal to the non-Christian world. He referred specifically to powerful Christian nations which were holding other lands for purposes of economic profit, by means of superior force, and for which there is no logical reason.

A book of daily devotion to be published at low cost to promote family and private devotion was proposed and the matter referred to the book committee. No legislation nor any elections of general officers which might embarrass the united church by having conflicting laws and unnecessary functions will take place, according to a resolution adopted today.

Pageant Is Presented
"The Lighted Trail," a pageant of religious education, in which more than 400 people of Springfield and vicinity participated, took place in the Municipal Auditorium last night, be-

fore thousands of delegates and visitors. Many local people were unable to find seats, and it is probable that it will require repetition. This presentation of the progress of religious training of young and old was one of the outstanding events of its nature at the general conference program. Written especially for presentation at this assemblage by Florence E. Barnes, a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago and dramatic director of the board of Sunday school, it is historically a portrayal of the progress of religious instruction down through the ages to the present time. It has two primary motives, says the author. "First, I wish to show how the religious education of today is the most recent development of man's eternal quest to realize and preserve the highest ideals of life in his generation; and second, to show how religious education today is setting forth a program to meet the vital need of our civilization."

Southern M. E. Bishops Plan to Call Conference

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—Official notification was received today by the Southern Methodist College of Bishops of the ratification by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Springfield, Mass., of the plan of unification of the two great bodies of Methodism. Action on a call for a special session of the General Conference of the Southern Methodist Church is expected today or tomorrow.

By the minutes of the last general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the college of bishops is empowered and instructed to call the special session of our general conference when a plan for unification is endorsed by a two-thirds vote of each commission (northern and southern), and approved by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All conditions precedent to

the calling of the general conference by the College of Bishops are fulfilled, it was pointed out. By unification, it was pointed out in Methodist circles here, the church would have a total membership of 8,400,000. The northern Methodist churches now have 4,279,588 members and the southern 2,405,257. Minor branches make up the remainder.

PYTHIANS OF STATE MAY FETE ELECTION

A Pythian celebration to take place in Boston in the fall if John Ballantyne is elected supreme chancellor, as is probable, was favored by representatives to the Grand Lodge, at Ford Hall yesterday. Mr. Ballantyne is at present supreme vice-chancellor and is expected to be elected to the higher office in August, thus becoming the first Massachusetts man to head the order.

William G. Lord, grand vice-chancellor, and the other line officers were elected without opposition. Two ballots were required to elect Bertram R. Heathcote of Newton, grand outer guard. There were six candidates for this position. William H. Chase of Hopedale was elected a member of the board of grand trustees, and Roger S. York of Boston, past grand and chancellor, was elected supreme representative for the unexpired term ending Dec. 31, 1925.

MANY FIRMS ENTER FOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Expressions from the committee preparing for the Western Massachusetts Advertising and Industrial Exposition, now set for June 23, 24 and 25, indicate that from 60 to 70 concerns, mostly manufacturing establishments, will be represented. Special efforts will be made to advertise home-made products and to stimulate a higher sense of pride in, as well as better knowledge of the part that Springfield and near-by cities and towns are playing in the industrial world.

Prizes will be awarded those who make the best advertising exhibits, the winners to be elected by the votes of those attending the exposition. The exposition is being arranged by the Springfield Publicity Club, which at its annual meeting yesterday elected Melville A. Pollock, chairman of the committee on the exposition as its president for the ensuing year.

WIDENING PLANS' STUDY ASKED
Urging that the Massachusetts legislative committee on Municipal Finance turn over all bills on the subject of street widening in Boston to a special commission appointed to study the matter the Boston Finance Commission, in a communication addressed to John Halliwell, yesterday reiterated its objections to the widening projects of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tomorrow (Daylight Saving Time)
WNAAC (Boston)—9:05, songs, 10:30, WNAAC Women's Club talks, 12:01, "Financial Reports," 12:30, organ recital, 1:15 to 2 and 4 to 5, concert, "The Day in Finance," 6, children's half-hour of stories and music, 6:30, dinner concert, 7:30, baseball results, 8:15, concert by the New England Conservatory Orchestra, radio cast from Jordan Hall.
WTAT (Boston)—7:30, news, 7:45, reading, 8, concert, 9, orchestra.
WGI (Medford Hills)—12, music, 12:45 and 8:30, markets, police reports, 7, Amrad Big Brother Club, 7:30, poems, 7:40, music, 8:15, "Fashions in Footwear," 8:25, concert, 9, talk by Florence Edna May, authoress of "The Unwanted Child."

DEMOCRATS MEET IN CONNECTICUT

State Convention Names Presidential Delegates—Women Win Their Fight

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 8.—With the state leaders determined to prevent if possible an instructed delegation, despite some rampant enthusiasm, manifested by frequent applause at last night's preliminary session for Governor Smith of New York, the state Democratic convention resumed its session here today expecting to name 10 district delegates, each with one full vote and 10 delegates at large, half of whom are women, with seven-tenths of a vote each, to the national convention.

The Democratic women of the state won their fight for an increased representation on the state delegation last night when the convention party leaders decided to grant them five places on the delegation at large, instead of four. The plan to name 10 delegates at large, instead of eight with seven-tenths of a vote each, was evolved in order to take care of the feminine contingent and also include in the delegation the name of state chairman Edward M. Yeomans.

The delegates-at-large, according to the state which seemed certain to go through today, was headed by former National Committeeman Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, the others being Thomas J. Spellacy, Hartford; Mayor David E. Fitzgerald, New Haven; William E. Potts, Waterbury; Edward S. Yeomans, Andover; Mrs. Fannie Dixon Welch, Columbia; Mrs. Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Greenwich; Mrs. Martin L. Caine, Naugatuck; Miss Josephine Whitney, New Haven, and Mrs. John J. Kennedy, West Hartford.

Ten district delegates, two from each of the five congressional districts, were chosen at caucuses, some of which ended early today, with a possibility of a contest in the fourth district being carried to the convention floor today. A new state committee was chosen last night.

MR. HUGHES TO SPEAK AT DR. FAUNCE DINNER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8 (Special).—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State and a member of the Brown class of 1881, has accepted an invitation to speak for the alumni at the dinner to be given by the university corporation, the faculty and the Associated Alumni to Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of the university, at the Providence Biltmore Hotel on Friday, May 16, at 7 o'clock.

The dinner will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Dr. Faunce as president of the university. It will be strictly formal and will follow a reception to the president at the hotel.

hotel at 6:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. John M. English of the Brown class of 1870, now of Newton Theological Institution, will speak for the corporation and Prof. Walter G. Everett for the faculty. Gov. William S. Flynn and Mayor Joseph E. Gainer of Providence have been invited to represent the State and city respectively.

MRS. HARDING TO OFFICIATE
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 8.—Mrs. Florence Kling Harding has accepted the invitation of the local board of education to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the new Warren Harding High School here next Saturday. She will be accompanied by George B. Christian Jr., who was secretary to President Harding. A silver trowel to be used will be suitably engraved and presented to Mrs. Harding.

RAIL "Y" GROWTH SHOWN
Final reports of the sixth annual membership canvass of the Boston & Maine Railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A. show that 2943 new members have been enrolled, passing the goal set by 313. An important feature of the canvass has been the working together of men representing every department of the railroad service to increase the membership of the branch.

CAMBRIDGE BACK-TAX DRIVE
Edward W. Quinn, Mayor of Cambridge, has decided that a tax rate of 32 and a vigorous drive to collect back taxes will balance the \$600,000 deficit in the city's finances which is being investigated by the Middlesex County grand jury. The state authorities had recommended a \$4 increase.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Rain tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; increasing easterly winds.
Southern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; moderate temperature; increasing easterly winds.
Northern New England: Rain tonight and Friday; increasing easterly winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 63
Atlantic City 56
Boston 52
Buffalo 52
Calgary 32
Chicago 48
Denver 42
Des Moines 44
Eastport 50
Galveston 54
Hatteras 68
Helena 38
Jacksonville 74
Kansas City 42

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 2:22 p. m.; Friday 2:41 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

TO THE Discriminating Shopper:
We offer for this Friday and Saturday
Fresh Ducks
NATIVE SPRING DUCKS.....lb. 32¢
Fancy Green Peas.....qt. 15¢
Rhubarb.....lb. 10¢
New Potatoes.....lb. 8¢

S. BUXBAUM CO.
282-4 Harvard Street
Coolidge Corner
Phone ASPINWELL 1514

PROTECT INVESTOR ISPLEA OF BENTON

Appears Before Legislature Asking for More Authority to Carry Out Blue-Sky Law

Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts Attorney General, and Joseph E. Warner, Assistant Attorney General, appeared before the legislative committee on banks and banking today in support of the Attorney General's recommendations that his office and those of the district attorneys be allowed more authority to proceed against fraudulent stock brokers under the Blue Sky law.

Opposition developed from stock brokers, who objected to being supervised by two authorities, the Attorney General and Department of Public Utilities, which now regulates the sale of securities. Mr. Benton said the state is faced with a serious situation and something must be done to strengthen the statutes to stop the fleecing of citizens by dishonest brokers. The recommendations, he said, came as a result of the operations of the George F. Redmond case, now on trial in the federal court.

He said he has studied the report of the Public Utilities Department and with his assistant, Mr. Warner, visited New York and made a study of the law there, where the Attorney General is the authority in charge of the sale of securities. The proposed bill authorizes the Attorney General or district attorneys to petition for an injunction against any broker believed to be doing a fraudulent business, he said, and would permit of the closing of crooked concerns.

The department of public utilities is not able to carry on the work because of being overloaded with work and lack of appropriation. Mr. Benton said, and more of the fees should be used for investigations. Mr. Warner said the law should be strengthened to more clearly define the definition of "fraudulent practice," and an injunction as proposed is the

GRAND JURY CLOSES DRY CHARGE HEARING

Investigation by a federal grand jury of the charges made by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts and others that the office of Robert O. Harris, United States Attorney at Boston, had been lax in prohibition enforcement, was ended yesterday. In addition to William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the league, who was before the jury Tuesday; Harold D. Wilson, formerly prohibition enforcement chief in Massachusetts, and Parker Jenkins, an investigator, were before the jury yesterday. It is expected that the jury will report before the end of the week.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Orchid exhibition of the American Orchid Society opens free to the public, Horticultural Hall, 6; free illustrated lecture by Dr. E. A. Mearns, "The Orchids of the United States," 7; free to the public, Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8.

Grand Chapter, O. E. S.: Benefit concert, auspices of the Matrons and Patrons' Association of Massachusetts, Tremont Temple.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "American Music," by Stuart Mason, Lecture Hall, 8.

Band concert, Boston Common, 8.

Boston City Club: Free public concert by Boston City Club Orchestra and members of the Boston Festival Orchestra, clubhouse, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Lecture on "Some Police Problems" by Capt. Alfred Armstrong, Parlor, 7.

Banquet in celebration of one hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Cecilia, daylight lodge, 8.

North Bechof Street Industrial School: Public exhibition of the work of the club and clubs, Exhibition Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 7 to 8; tomorrow, 10 to 6.

Harvard Democratic Club: Herbert C. Pell, chairman of New York State Democratic Committee, Harvard Union, 7:30.

Boston Y. M. C. U.: Exhibition by the Union Gym Team, 48 Boylston Street, 8.

Brookline Post, American Legion: Rally and banquet, Gardner Hall, Brookline.

First Corps of Cadets: Reunion dinner, Algonquin Club.

Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters: "Founders' Day" celebrations, Riverside.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Presentation of "The Makropoulos Secret," Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15; tomorrow matinee, Fine Arts Theater, 2:15.

Theaters
Copley—"The Devil's Disciple," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Changelings," 8:15.
Keiths—"Tandem," 8.
Selwyn—"Thursdays," 8:15.
Shubert—"Chauve-Souris," 8:15.
St. James—"Thank-U," 8:15.

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 8:10, 8:10.
Tremont Theater—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.
Fenway—"Triumph," 8:15.

Park—Mary Pickford in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," 2:15, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
Free public motion picture, "The World's Struggle for Oil," (produced by United States Bureau of Mines), Pratt Memorial Hall, M. I. T., 4.

M. I. T.: Address by Howell Cheney of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers; opening series for students and faculty members on "Problems of Labor Relations," Eastman Hall, Technology, 8.

Free public lecture, "Vibrations on High Frequency with Applications of Radioteleggraphy," by Prof. G. W. Pierce of Harvard University, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, Harvard, 4:30.

University Extension: Lecture on "Hansun" in series by Prof. Robert E.

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Barcarole from "The Tales of Hoffmann"....Wagner
Wellesley Festival, H. C. Macdonald
Fantasia, "Aida"....Verdi
"Whispering of the Flowers"....Blond
Second Rhapsody....Liszt

Procession to the Cathedral, "Lo-hengrin"....Wagner
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EDUCATOR ASSAILS DR. BUTLER'S STAND

Miss Williams Answers His
Attitude on Education Department and Prohibition

By MARJORIE SHULER
ST. PAUL, May 8.—The connection between good homes and prohibition was brought forcefully to the attention of delegates at the annual convention of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations here today by Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association. Miss Williams was discussing the opposition to the proposed federal department of education, which she characterized as coming from private and parochial schools and privately endowed universities.

"One of the strongest voices against the bill has been raised by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler," said Miss Williams. "President Butler has now shifted some of his attention to an attack on the Eighteenth Amendment. I am confident that this country is 10 times dryer than the front pages of the average newspaper and that the Eighteenth Amendment is in the Constitution to stay. In the last six years I have crossed the continent six times and in one year I have been in 25 states. I believe that I am in a position to draw conclusions as to the

PRESIDENT VICTOR AS JAPANESE BAN DATE IS EXTENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

kept alive mainly by politicians—politicians of both parties—who saw in it assured vote-catching opportunities. Business people, whose relations with Japan and the Far East are of vital importance, never supported extreme exclusionist views.

While the Administration rejoices that the way has now been paved for bringing about exclusion by diplomatic negotiation, it is by no means certain that it can ever be effectively enforced. Secretary Hughes thought and still thinks that the gentlemen's agreement, plus the immigration quota system would give that "double check" on Japanese immigration which would have assured America everything it desired.

Now, when exclusion is enacted by law and agreement after March 1, 1925, the era of illicit Japanese immigration may set in. Chinese have been smuggled into the United States incessantly, by water and across our land frontiers. We shall no longer have the co-operation of the Japanese Government in controlling the emigration of the Japanese of the laboring class. Tokyo will no longer be under any obligations on that score.

The Administration frankly has some doubts as to whether, in the long run, America will be the gainer or the loser by the exclusion system which Congress demands shall supplant the present scheme.

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Where—save in irises, poppies or peonies, in Chinese enamels or Egyptian faience—has one seen such colors?—these luminous *bleus de Chine* or Chinese reds with white, or the superb tones of peacock, emerald, cerise and violet glowing against the background of black or white crepe. And Aubrey Beardsley himself would have adored those which have no breath of color, in which the marvelous pattern of the black embroidery on the white crepe, or the reverse, is its supreme distinction. Because they are our own direct importation the prices are moderate.

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NEW PARTY TALKED FOR MORAL FORCES

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Cambridge Asserts Women Will Combat Reactionaries

Formation by the moral forces of the country of a liberal party that shall stand for prohibition and its enforcement, a progressive peace policy and strong public control of public education, is looked for by Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Cambridge, editor for the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, unless the Republican Party takes a strong stand for those measures.

Referring to the rumor that a wet is to be chosen as chairman of the National Republican Convention at Cleveland, Mrs. Tilton stated today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Should the rumor prove true that Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New York, or any other wet, be chosen for chairman of the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, a mighty blast of protest will go forth from the dry women of America. This will come especially from the New York women, for Senator Wadsworth has been a consistent wet throughout his political career, but there will be such a revolt from the Republican Party by the women of the country as never has been seen before. The days that I spent at the convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement in Washington in April, where I met women from every part of the country, convinced me that there is in the heart of the American women an overwhelming urge for prohibition and its enforcement.

Should the Republican Party be controlled by the wet reactionary group it would be fatal. It would mean such a "revolt of mothers" from the Republican Party as would absolutely smash it at the polls in November. My experience in Washington also showed me that outside of New York the prominent Democratic women mean that the Democratic Party shall be good. By "good" I mean that it shall nominate a dry President and a dry Vice-President. Some women of New York State made a great plea for a wet President but they were not heeded by the rank and file of the Democratic women of the country. The Democrats will make the mistake of their lives if they fail to heed their women who, I am convinced, are in the main dry.

In short, unless some party offers the women thorough-going drys for President and Vice-President, I am convinced that somehow the women of this country will form a party that will stand for moral issues and see them through.

Here in Massachusetts one can understand that Governor Cox hesitates to run for United States Senator. We

read in the press that two years ago the Boston forces felt that the Walsh forces helped Mr. Lodge. Evidently from the names behind Louis Coolidge, as they appeared the other night in the press, some of Lodge's supporters are working in behalf of Louis Coolidge instead of Mr. Cox. This split in the Republican Party in Massachusetts is very unfortunate. If it goes on it means a Democratic landslide in Massachusetts.

The time cannot be far distant when Massachusetts will cease to try to carry under one party such diverse elements as are now carried in the Republican Party. The same is true of the Democratic Party. I look to see a Liberal Party and a Conservative Party formed in Massachusetts regardless of creed. The sooner this party, the better, in my opinion. I believe that the women of the Commonwealth will soon see the matter in this way, and getting their bearings on political life will form a strong party that will stand for prohibition and its enforcement, for a progressive peace policy and for the strongest possible public management of public education.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Susannah Brown, St. Annes-on-Sea, England.
Mrs. Evelyn Y. Cooper, Leicester, England.
Mrs. Bertha N. Wilcox, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Mildred L. Williams, Providence, R. I.
Miss Florence I. Ashley, New York City.
Mrs. Robb W. Thain, New York City.
Miss Ethel Wallace, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Rachel MacGregor, London, England.
Lieut.-Col. W. W. MacGregor, London, England.
Miss J. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. H. Earle, Cranston, R. I.
Miss Edna Earle, Cranston, R. I.
Mrs. Bernice M. Post, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Minerva D. Welton, Columbus, O.
W. R. Welton Jr., Columbus, O.
Mrs. Bertie D. Priest, Brunswick, Me.
F. Ireland, Winnipeg, Canada.
The following called at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Blakely Lagos, Nigeria.
J. G. Van Haerolte, Alkmaar, Holland.
V. Groningue de Lange, Alkmaar, Holland.
Hans Farnet, Zurich, Switzerland.
Misses E. and M. Linville, East Orange, N. J.
Mary R. Worthington, Melbourne, Vic.
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WOMEN JOURNALISTS RE-ELECT PRESIDENT

Mrs. Annie Judson Hannigan has been re-elected president of the New England Woman's Press Association. Other officers and committee chairmen chosen at yesterday's meeting at the Hotel Victoria are:

Mrs. Norah Johnson Barbour and Miss Grace M. Burt, vice-presidents; Mrs. Ermine Day De Blais, recording secretary; Mrs. Inez M. Southworth, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eliza A. Armstrong, treasurer; Mrs. Jessie M. Leonard, auditor; Mrs. Helena B. Shipman, chairman of program committee; Mrs. Rita Allen Fellner, chairman reception committee; Miss Emily A. Ransom, chairman finance committee; Mrs. Ella C. Richards, chairman visiting committee; Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, chairman of journalists' fund committee; Mrs. Katherine L. Wright, member of journalists' fund committee, and Miss Marie Ada Molinoux, chairman of hospital bed committee.

EDITOR OF INVESTOR TO SPEAK

Frank P. Bennett Jr., editor of the United States Investor, will speak at a meeting of the eastern Massachusetts group of the women's division of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks at the Hotel Westminster at 5:30 p. m. tomorrow. The meeting will be the final one prior to the national convention in New York next month.

WOMAN ATTENDANCE OFFICERS

An open meeting to awaken public interest to the importance of the appointment of women school attendance officers will be held on Monday, May 12, at 4:30 p. m. at 15 Beacon Street. The meeting is of sufficient importance to enlist the co-operation of the Children's Aid Association, Women's Municipal

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League, Church Home Society, Family Welfare Association and National Civic Federation. At the present time only one woman is serving in that capacity. The Boston School Committee has several vacancies to fill this year and the meeting is to arouse public interest to the advisability of having more of these vacancies filled by women.

"COUNCIL OF LETTERS" FORMED IN FRANCE

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 8.—A "Superior Council of Letters" is to be constituted, according to Henri de Jouvenel, the publicist. The announcement has created great interest. The new organization will establish between writers and the administration a definite connection, and will prove useful in the advancement of literature, and the interests of literateurs. At the same time it will doubtless assist the Government by advice.

This council will originally include 13 members, among whom will be representatives of the Academie Française. But non-official groups will also send delegates. The council, when nominated, will co-opt other members.

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The Pilgrimage of a Lifetime

FIVE years of peace along the far-flung line of war. From the wave-swept shores of old Picardy and the poppy fields of Flanders, clear east to the mountainous Vosges—Spring has come again. Swords are turned into ploughshares; vivid green carpets the fields so lately fought over. Again Nature and her children have taken up their appointed tasks of peace.

Bois Belleau, Chateau Thierry, and the Marne, St. Mihiel and Ypres, and last of all, Sedan. No longer just names—foreign names—but bits of our national pride, such as Trenton and Yorktown, Antietam and Gettysburg.

The pilgrimage of a lifetime! And how better begun than on a French Line ship? These de luxe liners are indeed French throughout—in service, in cuisine, in the thousand old world customs and courtesies that make a crossing truly delightful. Veritably on these de luxe French liners your visit to France starts six days earlier and you land at a covered pier at Havre, which is the port of Paris, only three hours away. Whether you plan a quick trip on an express liner or a leisurely crossing, the French Line service provides the route ideale. It is the line of the experienced travelers.

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EASTERN STAR HAS
\$50,000 FOR HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

took their proper positions. Reception of the national, state and Eastern Star flags followed. After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Mrs. Rose A. Little, the Grand Matron formally opened the session.

Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, who was recently initiated into the order, made a brief address of welcome.

The Governor, after voicing his pleasure at the opportunity to address the delegates, discussed women's share in government and politics. He urged them to participate actively in good government as it will be through their efforts to a great degree, he said, that sound, clean government officials will be placed in office.

Roll call of the grand officers, reception of visitors from other grand jurisdictions; the reception in the east of past grand matrons and grand patrons; the reception of deputies and marshals and the reception of grand Representatives were other early features. Grand Patron Curtice responded to the address of Governor Cox. Kenneth C. Dunlop, Associate Grand Patron, made an address of welcome. Reading of the minutes of the previous grand session and announcement of committees preceded the most important business of the day—nomination of officers for next year. The election will take place tomorrow.

The Nominations

Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Past Matron of Collina Chapter, Associate Grand Matron and Deputy Grand Matron in 1923-24, was nominated for Grand Matron; Kenneth C. Dunlop, Associate Grand Patron, for Grand Patron; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress, for Associate Grand Matron; Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Conductress, for Grand Conductress; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Past Grand Matron and present Grand Treasurer, for re-election, and Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary, for re-election. These nominations are equivalent to election.

Interest in the contest for office in the Grand Chapter centers in the positions of Associate Grand Conductress and Associate Grand Patron, since it is customary for higher officers of the Grand Chapter to advance through the chairs. Those nominated for Associate Grand Conductress, prior to adjournment for luncheon, were: Mrs. Cora B. Jerguson, Past Matron of Royal Chapter; Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Past Matron of Hadassah Chapter and present Grand Marshal; Mrs. Margaret B. Chisholm, Past Matron of Glendale Chapter, and Deputy Grand Matron; Mrs. Natalie B. Weidner, Past Matron of Malden Chapter and Grand Adah; Mrs. Alma C. Newcomb, Past Matron of Harmony Chapter and a Deputy Grand Matron in 1922; Mrs. Emily C. Thompson, Past Matron of Robert Morris Chapter of Holyoke.

Nominations for Associate Grand Patron were: Raymond B. Cowing, Past Patron of Golden Chapter, Westfield; J. Brinton Bailey, Past Patron of Regis Chapter and present Grand Sentinel; George W. Brown, Past Patron of Quincy Chapter; Melvin P. Mitchell, Past Patron of Corinthian Chapter; Rodney S. Adams, Past Patron of Wistaria Chapter; Edward C. Williams, Past Patron of Adelphi Chapter of Springfield.

Charles A. Watts was nominated to succeed himself as trustee of the home fund.

Memorial Service

This afternoon's session opened with a memorial service, at which Helen Fletcher White, soloist, sang.

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50¢ for the best recipe for use of peaches in staple foods, salads, desserts, cakes, candies, etc., submitted before September 1, 1924.
\$10.00 each for five next best.
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Sizes 3/0—3/6—4/0—4/6
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Same proportionate saving on mattresses, springs and pillows purchased during May.
ANNA L. WHEARTY
The Suburban Furniture Co.
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Officers of the Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star



Photograph by Bachrach
Upper Left: Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Grand Matron. Right: Cleson S. Curtice, Grand Patron. Lower Left: Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Grand Conductress. Right: Mrs. Lillian A. Millington, Associate Grand Conductress.

The annual address of the retiring Grand Matron and Grand Patron followed, with the annual report of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and standing committees.

In her annual address, Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Grand Matron, following a gracious greeting to all those present, went on to say:

"This fraternity of ours, with its rapidly increasing membership, is a compelling factor for good in every community in which a chapter is placed. We number over 50,000 members at the present time in Massachusetts. Our work has increased greatly, our vision has widened, our outlook and thoughts have broadened—we reach out almost beyond our power to comprehend. With charity, truth, and loving kindness exemplified in the lives of our members, and the tried

and true foundation of the Holy Bible, we shall grow and prosper."

Mrs. Payzant was pleased to announce the \$50,000 O. E. S. Home Fund had been achieved.

In enumerating the courtesies and special events of the past year, the Grand Matron recalled the assembly at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, on March 26, for the benefit of the Isadore Forbes Benevolent Fund and the O. E. S. Home Fund for which approximately \$1600 was realized.

She also reviewed the extensive work of the past year in schools of instruction and in the visiting installation, instituting, and constitution of chapters.

After expressing appreciation to those who have contributed to the success of Eastern Star affairs, and to the members of the grand family in general, the Grand Matron concluded by saying:

"It has been a happy, harmonious year; everywhere my heart has thrilled to the consciousness of devoted service for our fraternity. You have showered upon me the most precious gifts of life—friendship, loyalty, and love."

Year's Events Reviewed

After reviewing briefly the events and accomplishments of the past year, Cleson S. Curtice, retiring Grand Patron, told of 134 visits to various chapters. He said that he found "the same general fraternal spirit" existing everywhere and that the fundamentals and ideals of the order have been

taught in the same excellent manner as in former years.

In discussing the regulations of the order Mr. Curtice recommended that, in cases where the by-laws of a chapter conflict with the ritual and grand constitution, the Grand Patron be given authority to require chapters to revise their by-laws and that he also be authorized to correct any portion of those by-laws subject to his approval, without submitting them back to the chapter for further amendment.

Following his announcement that plans are about completed for the formation of other new chapters, the Grand Patron reported that he instituted five and assisted in the ceremony of constitution of eight chapters.

After expressing appreciation of the co-operation extended to him by fellow-officers, Mr. Curtice said in conclusion: "I close with the glad message that 'All is well within our borders'; that our labors during the past year have been rewarded with an abundant yield and that peace, concord, and unity prevail in our beloved order throughout the entire jurisdiction."

In her annual report the Grand Secretary, Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, reviewed the progress of the year, and alluded appreciatively to the new Eastern Star magazine, "The Eastern Star World," which started publication in Boston last winter. The report continued in part as follows:

Regis Chapter of Lynn is still in the lead numerically, lacking only four members to reach the 900 mark; others in the 800 group are Lawrence with 852, Highland 844, and Adelphi 802. Weetamoe with 792 and Crystal with 747 are not far behind. The 600 class has doubled since last year and in addition to those reported at that time—Keystone, Electa, Hadassah, New Bedford, and Lady Emma—there are Stella, Colonial, Glendale, Quincy, and Fraternitas.

There was a time when we considered anything over 500 rather phenomenal, but now there are six chapters that have crossed that threshold; these include Springfield, Cambridge,

Collins, Roslindale, Puritan, and Boston.

RECAPITULATION
Number of chartered chapters making returns Jan. 1, 1924 184
No. of chapters U. D. Jan. 1, 1924 2
Chapters instituted since Jan. 1, 1923 185
Total number of chapters to date 369
Number of members Jan. 1, 1923 48,306
Number of members Jan. 1, 1924 52,151

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Matrons' and Patrons' Association of Massachusetts was held at Paul Revere Hall, at 6 p. m. yesterday, in the chair. At the business meeting, Fremont S. Eggleston Jr., Past Patron of Roslindale Chapter and presiding Master of West Roxbury Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was elected president; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Raymond, Past Matron of Milton Chapter, vice-president; Mrs. Effie F. King, Past Matron of Magdalene Chapter, secretary; Mrs. Ernestine E. Howland, Past Matron of Ruth Chapter, treasurer, and Mrs. Anna M. Doering of Germania Chapter, auditor.

Clubhouse to be Built Soon
MARBLEHEAD, Mass., May 7 (Special). It is expected that the proposed \$150,000 clubhouse for the Eastern Irish Club, which is to be erected at Marblehead Neck, will be got under way early enough this year to assure an opening for the summer season of 1925.

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Children's Apparel for

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Peasant Hats—Spring Coats
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384 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Laudholm Farms

A Country Estate of Distinction on the
Picturesque Maine Coast

Located at Wells, Maine, in a section acclaimed by visitors from all parts of the world for its wonderful natural beauty and incomparable summer climate, Laudholm, with its mile of perfect beach, its colonial mansion, complete equipment of supplementary buildings, is without doubt one of the most attractive properties obtainable on the New England coast.

It offers the finest of ocean bathing, boating, fishing and hunting. It has all the advantages of a home by the sea and a country estate. The neighboring towns of Ogunquit, Wells Beach, Kennebunk and Kennebunkport are the favorite resorts of the best society. Famous writers, painters and singers from all corners of the world summer here.

The property consists of 500 acres of land bounded on one side by the ocean and on two sides by the Merrill and Webber rivers. On one side of these rivers is a ten-foot fall which might be utilized for power.

The mansion is of colonial architecture and has every convenience. There are seven masters' bedrooms, four servants' rooms, three baths and several lavatories. There are four cottages and a large beach house. Two garages provide space for eight motors. All buildings are situated on high land and all are electrically lighted.

The farm is probably the best equipped one in Maine. The large cow barn has every labor-saving device and the dairy is a model of its kind. There are horse stables and a large poultry plant.

For the active business man who has dreamed of spending his years of ease in the country, Laudholm is ideal. There is enough to engage the mind of the most energetic character in running the large dairy, livestock and poultry farm. This is the pleasant out-of-door activity that sweetens and prolongs life.

Wells, about midway between Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., is the nearest point on the Maine coast to be reached from New York and Washington, twice daily, by through express trains. It is two and one-half hours from Boston via the Boston & Maine R. R. One may motor over the state roads from Boston in three hours.

Laudholm is offered for sale outright and on easy terms. Renting or exchange will not be considered. For further information or arrangements to inspect the property, apply to your own broker or the owner.

CHARLES E. LORD

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Mother's Day

Sunday—May 11



Send Her Flowers

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Flowers at... Flowering Plant

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Your foot does not ride up and down against the back of a Cantilever Shoe. The arch is flexible. The shoe fits smoothly and harmonizes with the action of the foot. Your stockings wear much longer in a shoe like this.

Comfort from the very first wearing is yours in the Cantilever Shoe. Its graceful lines follow the contour of the foot. There are attractive strap pumps in a variety of styles and several types of oxfords.

Write the makers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of the exclusive Cantilever dealer in your town or look in The Christian Science Monitor columns for his advertisement.

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POTATO CREAMER
more than a masher

Legs of Veal 29c
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CAMBRIDGE AUDIENCE HEARS ADVOCATE OF WORLD COURT

Everett Colby of New Jersey Attacks Senate "Bitter Enders" for Preventing American Participation

That a little group of "bitter enders" in the United States Senate are seeking diligently to throttle the movement for American entrance to the Permanent Court of International Justice, in spite of all the labor organizations, the women's clubs and leagues and the churches, with their combined representation of 30,000,000, was the assertion of Everett Colby, speaking on "America and the World Court," last evening, in the Agassiz Theater, at Radcliffe College, under the auspices of the Cambridge League of Women Voters. Mr. Colby was referring to the hearings in Washington, before the subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In presenting Mr. Colby to the audience, Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, touched upon, not only Mr. Colby's experience with and opportunity to observe conditions in Europe when Mr. Hoover sent him there in 1917 as a server for the program of the United States Food Administration, but upon the knowledge Cambridge people have already had of Mr. Colby's facility in dealing with important world matters through his appearance at the School of Politics, held at Radcliffe in January. Mr. Colby is now chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association.

Held Nation's Vital Problem
In introducing his subject Mr. Colby referred to it as "the most vital factor before this country at this time, a question which simply must loom large in the coming campaign." He said that the League of Nations had prevented four wars and had done much other constructive work in a post-war Europe despite the difficulties inevitable under the conditions. The World Court, however, Mr. Colby pointed out, is functioning wholly independently of the League control. It is marvelous, he believes, that under post-war conditions the nations have been able to get together and do as much as they have.

Saying that it is absolutely necessary to understand the League of Nations in order to understand the World Court, the speaker said that, contrary to one of many misinterpretations, the League had not the right to order boys across the sea to fight. This, he said, was the answer to the widespread fear of mothers. But neither could the United States, if it became a member of the World Court, be prevented from fighting unless all of civilization should be arrayed against it. There is nothing, on the other hand, in the Covenant of the League of Nations that would make it possible to drag the United States into any controversy against its desires.

Court's Possibilities
Critics of the resolution for American membership in the World Court now in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee argue that the League of Nations elects judges to the World Court, said Mr. Colby. To refute this

argument and indicate the complete independence of the Court from the League, he cited statements of Secretary Hughes, Elihu Root and others.

The World Court will fix the responsibility for war, Mr. Colby said. It will help contracts, settle complications arising from trade and social conditions and help to make the course of international progress smooth. It is a moral obligation that the United States do its utmost to preserve the peace of the world, and this is the greatest task of the World Court.

In response to a question concerning an aspect of the Upper Silesia difficulties, Mr. Colby requested Miss Sarah Wambaugh to explain the situation with which she is conversant.

In a space of perhaps three minutes Miss Wambaugh discussed and clarified the point with such dispatch that the audience spontaneously applauded and Mr. Colby remarked, "And to think that it has been said if women have the ballot the ignorant vote will be doubled!"

AMOSKEAG UNDER BID BY AN ENGLISH MILL

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 8 (Special)—An instance of the disadvantages under which New England textile manufacturers are laboring due to high wage scales and high cost of production is pointed out by officials at the Amoskeag mills, the largest individual cotton manufacturing plant in the world, in the award of the contract for manufacturing khaki cloth for the United States Navy to an English mill. Notice of the order by the Navy Department was received here with the information that Spinner & Co. of Manchester, England, was the successful bidder with a bid of 27 cents a yard for 500,000 yards of khaki suiting for the marine corps uniforms.

Amoskeag's bid was 64 cents a yard and the lowest American bid was one of 32 cents by the Penn Supply Company for one grade and 45 for another. Manchester, N. H., was underbid by Manchester, England, by 37 cents a yard, although the American concern claims that it spent much time and money in preparing samples to comply with the Government specifications and made a low price because it needs business.



DON'T CARRY BABY IN YOUR ARMS

IT'S NOT necessary, thanks to the Kozekar, the new baby carriage that meets every need. It's the only one that can be used anywhere—in the house, up stairs or down, to carry Baby on the street, in the auto, street car, train—anywhere. Old style reed carriage not one-fourth so useful or convenient. Adds immensely to Baby's comfort as a baby carriage, auto carrier, bassinet, or cradle. Don't let anybody put you off. If your dealer can't show you Kozekars, write us. Wonderfully interesting booklet free to mothers. Just send your name and address.

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World Court Advocate



EVERETT COLBY

BUILDING BOOM SEEN IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8 (Special)—Building records here with the first four months for comparison indicate that even the phenomenal big building year of 1923 will be eclipsed if the rate of construction work is maintained. For the first four months of the year the valuations put on new work totaled \$6,453,000, as against \$4,236,900 in the same period in 1923. Estimates on additions and alterations totaled \$1,195,800 in comparison with \$1,104,600 for the first third of last year.

The building record for April was \$2,122,300, surpassing all totals for work in that month of the year. Seventy-five per cent of the permits for new buildings have been for dwellings, apartment houses and garages.

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Please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORS TO SPEAK FOR PERIODICALS

Meeting in The Mother Church to Promote Co-operation

A meeting "to inspire greater co-operation with the object and activities of the Christian Science periodicals" will be held tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets, Boston. All who are interested in the Christian Science periodicals may obtain tickets by applying at the office of The Christian Science Monitor Committee, Room 203, 236 Huntington Avenue.

The meeting will open with the singing of hymn No. 229 from the Christian Science Hymnal. Reading of selections from the Bible and from "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, will be followed by addresses by Albert F. Gilmore, editor of The Christian Science Sentinel and The Christian Science Journal; William P. McKenzie, member of The Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mrs. Annie M. Knott and William R. Rathvon, members of The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, and Willis J. Abbot, editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

The meeting will close with the singing of hymn No. 192.

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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

CANADIAN PULP AFFECTED
VICTORIA, B. C., May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The drop in the purchasing power of the Japanese yen has affected British Columbia's pulp production seriously in the last few weeks.

Pulp plants which closed a short time ago as a result of the demoralization of the Japanese market, plan to reopen again shortly, however. Pulp operators are hopeful that the Japanese market will be more stable within the next few weeks.

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Polipex
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Pianos, Victrolas and Egg Shell Finish look new after its use.
Removes white spots, ink stains and finger marks from highly finished products.

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send them to you post paid in the U. S.
50c per set (set of four) east of the Miss.
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THE W. T. HIGHT CO.
102 Union Street, Boston, Mass.



Picnicing with the British Soviet

H. G. Wells had just finished sprinkling his guests with the garden hose

"The British don't love ideas well enough to play with them. We don't inhale them to give us glory like the French, nor gulp them down like vodka like the Russians until we cannot see the world as it is—The British are realists, I tell you, in the business of living—"

"Meanwhile,"—here Wells jingled the shillings in his pocket, with a sly, self-mocking look—"meanwhile, merchants of ideas like Sidney Webb and me sit, our personal funds in our sound British banks, and make observations to the world at large—profitably."

Griffin Barry gives in the May Number of THE FORUM a vivid picture of Ramsay MacDonald, Sidney Webb, Lady Warwick, the Socialist, and the others who have prepared the way and are now adapting Socialist ideas to English requirements.

The FORUM for May—A Triumph of Magazine Making

Fundamentalism and Modernism.
Dean Howard Chandler Robbins says that fundamentalism insists upon the credibility of the whole of Judges and the edibility of the whole of Jonah.

Our Future Grannies.
What kind of grandmothers will our present-day masterful flappers make, is a question raised by Clemence Dane, the Englishwoman dramatist. Accustomed as they are to having their own way, will they be content in 1960 to let themselves be overruled by fresh young things who will speak with scorn of the antiquated notions of the early twentieth century?

A Man of Inaction.
A short story by the distinguished English writer, G. E. Mitton.

Labor and the Press.
Norman Thomas, Editor of the short-lived Labor newspaper, "The Leader," in New York, tells his personal story and explains why the labor press has not been successful in America.

How the Russians Live.
An unusual account of present day housing conditions in Moscow and Petrograd as seen by Arthur Ruhl.

Curbing the Supreme Court.
Is the Supreme Court the ruler of the Nation or an umpire? A debate between Jackson H. Ralston, prominent lawyer, and George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania.

Our Foreign Policy Waits.
David Hunter Miller, technical adviser at the Peace Conference, charges the present administration with betrayal of pledges in regard to foreign policy.

The Joys of Walking.
Every issue of THE FORUM contains a few quiet pages of humorous criticism by an unidentified author who signs himself "The Pedestrian." Packed with world philosophy, reading and experience.

Matthew Arnold Today.
A mature piece of criticism from the brilliant pen of Robert Morss Lovett.

Symposium on Lenin.
A score or more of representative Americans, expressing every shade of opinion, pay their respects to the life of the enigmatical reformer.

The Scarlet Cape.
Caroline Singer asks why Americans complain against bull fights, but seize every opportunity to attend them.

The Despotic People.
The fallacy of modern democracy is that we have substituted "the people" for the King, and assumed that the people can do no wrong, says A. Washington Pezet.

Anne Douglas Sedgwick's Brilliant New Novel.

The author of "Tante" and "Adrienne Toner" has written a novel: "The Little French Girl," indicative of the truest literary skill.

Insurance Against War,
by Victor Oscar Freeburg.
There is novelty in the plan proposed here by a candidate not eligible for the Bok competition, the Governor of the Island of Gotland in the Baltic. His plan is a vast international insurance fund to which every nation shall contribute five dollars per inhabitant, to be forfeited in case of war.

THE FORUM A MAGAZINE OF DISCUSSION Edited by Henry Goddard Leach FIVE ISSUES FOR \$1.00

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The May Number of THE FORUM is a fair sample of what this magazine has been since January, and what it will be in the months to come.

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VACCINATION CASE IS SENT TO COURT

Hartford Board Finds Nothing
Illegal in Keeping Children
Out of School

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7 (Special).—The Hartford School Board yesterday afternoon took the first step toward prosecuting Mrs. C. Y. Brown, whose three children have been out of school for more than two months owing to the refusal of school officials to accept certificates of exemption from vaccination. The school board voted to place the matter in the hands of a prosecuting attorney of the Hartford police court.

The board's action followed the refusal of Mrs. Brown to have her children examined by physicians other than those of her own choice. The certificates which her physicians signed stated that the children were physically unfit to be vaccinated, a condition which, under the state law, should exempt the children from vaccination.

The board passed the following vote: That, after a careful consideration of the facts and the law bearing on the case, this board finds no cause to believe that the children of Mrs. C. Y. Brown are being illegally deprived of an education in the public schools of Hartford.

That the agreed statement of fact and a statement of the board's subsequent action be submitted to a prosecuting attorney of the Hartford police court.

Mrs. Brown informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she is prepared to fight the case to the limit, believing that other parents who are opposed to compulsory vaccination of their children will benefit by her stand.

W. C. T. U. ANNOUNCES JUBILEE MEETINGS

Channing H. Cox, Governor, is to speak at the all-day jubilee meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Brookline, next Wednesday. The meeting will inaugurate a series of four similar meetings, to be held in different parts of the State, in celebration of 50 years of temperance work by the organization. On Thursday of next week meetings will be held in Attleboro, on Friday in Lynn, and on Saturday and Sunday in Worcester. Mrs. Ida B. Wist Smith, W. C. T. U. national superintendent of Christian citizenship, accredited with being one of the 10 leading women of Iowa, is to speak at each meeting.

Other speakers at the Brookline meeting include Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; Albert J. Lynch of the federal prohibition unit in Massachusetts; Oscar C. Gallagher, superintendent of schools of Brookline, as well as Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, and Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president and past president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

PROBLEMS OF LABOR, TECH LECTURE TOPIC

The first of a series of three lectures on "The Problems of Labor Relations" will be delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology tomorrow at 3 p. m. in Eastman Hall by Howell Cheney of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers. Mr. Cheney will present the employers' viewpoint, while next week J. J. Kearney, Labor

leader and formerly state Senator, will defend the stand of organized Labor. On Friday, May 23, M. W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board, will speak from the viewpoint of an arbitrator. The series is endorsed by Samuel Wesley Stratton, president of Technology, as a sort of unofficial continuation of the Aldred lectures. To compile views of college men on this subject a questionnaire has been submitted to each Tech student. The items are listed without regard to order of importance and the men are asked to number them as they would rank them in importance. Eight items are included: Saving funds, higher wages, better living conditions, opportunities for promotion, steady employment, better working conditions, character of the management, and insurance. Answers are to be tabulated and the results discussed by Mr. Alexander.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL OFFICIALS TO MEET

Herman Schneider, dean of the College of Engineering and Commerce, of the University of Cincinnati, O., who is also dean of part-time education in the United States, is to be a speaker at the third annual conference of continuation school officials conducted by the Division of Vocational Education of the Massachusetts State Department of Education at the State House tomorrow and Saturday. Other speakers will be Carl S. Hill, dean of School of Engineering of Northeastern University, Boston; George H. Vose, assistant superintendent of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly; and Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts.

The Friday program is in the nature of a conference to be participated in by the officials and teachers directly responsible for continuation school work, but the Saturday program is one of wide interest. It is then that the addresses will be given. That of Dean Schneider is of especial importance as it was he who made the most successful and the first application in the United States of the idea of part-time education to schools of secondary and college grade. Robert O. Small, director of vocational education in Massachusetts, is in charge of the program.

MOTION PICTURE ON OIL. "The World's Struggle for Oil," a seven-reel motion picture produced under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines, will be shown in free public exhibition in the Pratt Memorial Hall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. F. B. Tough, chief petroleum technologist of the bureau, at present giving a course of special lectures at Technology, will introduce and explain the film, while Samuel Wesley Stratton, president of the Institute, will preside at the meeting.

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JUNIOR WEEK PROGRAM OPENS

University of Maine Class Begins
Celebration

ORONO, Me., May 8 (Special).—Junior week exercises at the University of Maine will begin tonight with the presentation of "Icebound," by the Maine Masque and Domino societies in the chapel.

Tomorrow will be devoted entirely to the junior class. Members of the class will be excused from attending class, and the chapel hour—11 to 12—will be conducted by officers of the class. Following the exercises the Senior Skulls, the honorary nonscholastic society, will select 11 men from the class to be skulk next year. Choice is made from those men who have been prominent in athletics or other undergraduate activities.

In the afternoon, a baseball game is on the program, the freshmen playing "Westbrook Seminary" and in the evening the annual junior promenade, perhaps the most important social event of the year will take place.

On Saturday there will be another baseball game, the varsity playing its first state series and first home game with Bates. In the evening the Track Club will present a cabaret party with an entertainment in the gymnasium.

On Sunday, an unexpected addition to the Junior Week program will take place, when Mr. and Mrs. Lee Vrooman, graduates of the University in the class of 1918, will be commissioned foreign missionaries under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Brewer Eddy of Boston will deliver the main address and there will be addresses by Eric O. Berg of Springfield, Mass., president of the Christian Association; President Little and Rev. C. W. Wilson of Orono.

WELLESLEY PLANNING 50TH ANNIVERSARY

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Definite plans for the observing of Wellesley's semicentennial celebration next year, which include the presentation by the students of an

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elaborate pageant, have been announced by the committee in charge. Mrs. Christopher Potter of New York City is the author of the pageant, which, it is believed, will be unlike any Tree Day or Float Night performance the college has ever given. On her recent visit to the college to confer with Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president, she hinted at the plans for the production, but beyond asking the co-operation of this year's junior class, she gave no definite ideas as to the nature of the pageant. It will, however, according to her report, be neither a historical presentation of the development of the college, nor an allegorical personification of all the conventional figures.

It is planned that all undergraduates will have a part in the performance, so that the cast will include from 1500 to 2000 members. For the most part, the pageant will be presented in Alumni Hall, although certain processional features will be given out of doors. In order to concentrate all the energies of the college on this production, the graduating class has agreed to dispense with a large number of the usual commencement festivities, including Float Night, Tree Day and June Play. Mrs. Potter has been interested in pageants since her freshman year, 1903, when, as vice-president of her class, she helped in the presentation of the Tree Day dancing. In her senior year she was chairman of Tree Day. After her graduation she studied at the Brooklyn Academy, where she produced pantomime dances which were very successful.

Next to the pageant the most important feature of the celebration will be the publication of a series of books by alumnae. The first book will be "Medieval Romance in England" by Laura Hibbard, a graduate of Wellesley in the class of 1908. Miss Hibbard received her M. A. at Wellesley and her Ph.D. magna cum honore in 1916. She has been prominent as a scholar in the field of medieval literature, and is at present a professor at Wellesley College. Other books in the series will follow shortly. Katherine Lee Bates is in charge of the publication of the series.

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Half hose in plain silk with ribbed roll cuff, reinforced heel and toe. In black, white, buck, pink, peach, lavender, rose, 85c orange. Priced.....

Children's Fibre Hose
With ribbed-roll cuff and reinforced heel and toe. Offered in black, lavender, green, red, sky 50c and cordovan. Priced.....

Children's 7/8 Hose
Mercerized hose with ribbed top and fancy colored cuff, reinforced heel and toe. Offered in black, cordovan, gray and camel's hair. Priced..... 75c

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UNIVERSITY ANIMAL PROJECT ATTACKED

Maine Governor Says Institution
at Orono Has Enough to Do
in Raising Standards

AUGUSTA, Me., May 8 (Special).—Because he is opposed to animal experimentation of any kind and because he believes the University of Maine at Orono should bend every effort to improve its present courses, Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine, today issued a statement disapproving the proposed raising of fur-bearing animals and certain forms of experimentation at the university. He says:

I have just read of the proposal "to raise small fur-bearing animals" and to construct a biological laboratory on the Maine coast. If the report is true it seems to me that the university has enough problems at home to occupy its attention and that at present at least, it would be unwise to extend its activities in the direction indicated.

Although the university is not strictly a state institution it is dependent upon state support for its continuance. I believe it should bend every effort to improve its present courses and raise its educational standards, rather than branch out into new fields.

The raising of "small fur-bearing animals" would not seem to come in the province of a university, state or otherwise. This institution has enough to do in "raising" boys and girls. That alone is of sufficient importance to occupy the entire time of its teaching staff.

I am opposed to "animal experimen-

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tion," or "vivisection" as it is sometimes called, whether carried on at the State's expense or otherwise. Wholly apart from my own convictions on this matter, however, and solely from a financial point of view, the raising of "fur-bearing animals" and establishing a biological laboratory on the sea coast should not at present be undertaken by the State or the university. Moreover, if ample funds were available, I believe they could be used to better advantage by an educational institution than in the new fields herein suggested.

NEW EXTENSION STUDY COURSE

Opportunity to study the latest developments in personnel management in business is offered in a new 10-lesson course to be given by the division of University extension of the state Department of Education. Where 20 or more persons unite for the course, classes will be formed. The purpose is to show how a sound plan of personnel organization was prepared by Daniel Bloomfield, specialist in industrial relations, who has conducted a number of successful courses in industrial organization and management.

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SHOE WORKERS WAGES REDUCED

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 8 (Special).—Edwin Newdick, neutral arbiter of the shoe industry here, last night made known the fact that the decision of the board relative to the readjustment of wages provided for a 20 per cent reduction in piece prices on turn shoes in all third grade factories to become effective at once.

The decision will also apply to factories of other grades unless arguments are set forth to prove that a different rule should apply. The Withersell & Dobbins concern, which threatened to leave the city unless there should be a reduction in wages, is one of the third-class factories. The decision is an important one and has been awaited with keen interest.

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POLL TAX DODGERS FACE TERM IN JAIL

City Collector Gives Constables Warrants Which Demand Payment of \$487,844 on 1923 Bills

Citizens of Boston owe the city \$487,844 for poll taxes of \$5 each and William M. McMorris, tax collector, is out to collect this money even if it means jail for the tax-dodger.

Unpaid poll taxes for 1923 totaled \$1,171,165. Of that sum \$683,321 has been paid, leaving the unpaid balance of \$487,844. Now Mr. McMorris and his staff of constables is doing business with warrants, backed by a law which provides a jail sentence of seven days for the man who declines to pay his poll tax.

Here is a copy of the warrant now being sent out from the collector's office and being delivered by the special officers:

A warrant authorizing your arrest for failure to pay your poll tax to the City of Boston for the year 1923 has been placed in my hands by the City Collector, which amount is . . . Unless this amount is received by me on or before . . . I will proceed under my warrant and place you under arrest. An arrest may be made at any time or place within the Commonwealth. Forward four check or money order to me immediately. So that your warrant may be canceled and have your 1923 address accompany the same. Penalty is seven days in jail.

This manner of calling the attention of citizens to their obligations already has brought results. The constables began delivering these "Final Warrant Notices," as they are called, about 10 days ago. Since that time, Mr. McMorris said last evening, not less than \$30,000 has been collected.

"I am under oath to collect all taxes due the city and I am not one to take an oath lightly," declared the collector. "It is just as much the duty of the citizens to pay their poll taxes as any other tax and it is not within my jurisdiction to say which taxes shall be paid and which may be avoided."

"The collections on real estate taxes have been gratifyingly large. I have collected 96.932 per cent of the total warrant of last year and today there is outstanding of that warrant but \$1,178,059.04, or but 3.068 per cent. The total warrant for which I had to make this drive was for \$43,500,430. This covered real, personal and poll taxes assessed for the year 1923."

Poll taxes, students of taxation know, are the hardest to collect or, at least, their collection is not done in anything like the proportion that the taxes on real and personal property are made.

Poll taxes, too, are the football of politics. For years, Boston poll taxes have been allowed to pile up and the collection has but too frequently been listless. Some citizens, it is pointed out, feel that they stand a very fair chance to escape payment of this small tax of \$2, or \$5, as the case has been for the past five years while the war veterans' bonus was being paid off. The State got its \$3 a head or poll on this tax, but very often the city of Boston had to raise the money to pay this tax in full for the reason that the collecting department had not driven in all of the \$5 poll taxes owed it by its citizens. This extra \$3 tax now is eliminated.

PARENT DEMANDS HEARING OF BOARD

AVON, Conn., May 8 (Special)—With his child deprived of schooling for more than a year, Henry Ahlgren of this town, who was found guilty of having failed to cause the attendance of the child at school, has demanded a hearing by the local school board so that the child, Helmi Irene Ahlgren, eight years old, may be restored to her class without further loss of time. Mr. Ahlgren has served notice that he will appeal to the Superior Court from the conviction and fine imposed on him, but is desirous that the child's case be decided irrespective of the outcome of his appeal. The case grew out of the unwillingness of the health officer of the town to approve a certificate of exemption from vaccination which the child presented.

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Orchid Lovers of Two Nations to Attend Boston Exhibition

Bewildering Display of American Growers to Be Judged—
Enthusiasts to Attend Lectures

Boston's International Orchid Exhibition will open this evening in Horticultural Hall, to last through Sunday evening. The exhibition gathers together a company of professional orchidophiles, amateurs, specialists, and others interested and informed in this particularly rich and fruitful branch of horticulture.

Boston is the first city chosen in this country for the inauguration of an orchid show of such proportions. Horticultural Hall will be taxed to its capacity to accommodate the bewildering display to be made by all the leading American growers of orchids. Several years ago admission to the United States of orchids and certain other plants was denied by an act of the Federal Horticultural Board in Washington, which prevented the bringing into this country of all orchids and other plants grown by European specialists or which have been collected in their native habitat.

It is said, however, that no proof ever has been given that destructive insects have been introduced on orchid plants and their debarment is considered unjustified by many orchid fanciers.

Europe, however, will not be without representation at this exhibition for, although no plants can be brought in, beautiful consignments of the cut

flowers have been received and a goodly delegation of European orchid enthusiasts will be here to uphold the European records. The chairman of the board of judges, Gurney Wilson, editor of the Orchid Review of London and chairman of the orchid committee, Royal Horticultural Society, will head the European representation.

Beyond the exhibition of flowers and plants, and the lectures by orchid specialists that will mark the program, there will be an exhibition of a collection of orchid paintings with a group of valuable and authoritative books on orchid culture which will be arranged under the direction of specialists.

Especially treated in the lectures during the exhibition will be the question of hybridization and propagation of orchids from seeds. The exclusion act has made many of the lovely forest species increasingly scarce and has caused a number of specialists to experiment with the raising of orchids from seeds. Orchids raised in this manner rarely flower as early as those raised in the open and frequently take from six to ten years for them to bloom consecutively. But the question is, necessarily, an important one and will be given considerable attention during the show.

The doors open at 6 p. m.

MASONIC GRAND CHAPTER TO MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8 (Special)—The one hundred and twenty-sixth annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Connecticut will be held in the Masonic Temple here on Tuesday, May 13. It is anticipated that nearly 200 delegates from the 44 lodges of the states will be present.

The convocation will open with an address by Grand High Priest F. Ward De Klyn of Danbury, Conn. Reports of officers of the lodge, including those of the secretary and treasurer, will then be read. The election of officers for this year will be held in the afternoon. The report of George E. Kies, Grand Secretary, on membership, will show a total membership of 15,798, an increase of 678 over the preceding year. Officers and invited guests will hold a dinner at the Hotel Bond in the evening.

FOUNTAIN TO HONOR MAINE LUMBERJACK

BANGOR, Me., May 8 (AP)—The spirit of the old-time Maine lumberman who guided the great log jams down the rushing rivers is to be perpetuated in bronze. On the base of a fountain to be erected near the Bangor Public Library as a memorial to the late Col. Luther H. Pierce of Chicago, a former Bangor resident, will be placed a great bronze relief depicting three river drivers engaged in the perilous task of breaking out the key log a jam to release the millions of logs behind.

Colonel Pierce provided for the fountain in his will. The memorial commission has accepted a design submitted by Charles E. Tefft of New York, a native of Bangor.

PROFESSOR DOUBTS SCHICK TEST'S VALUE

Doubts as to the value of the Schick diphtheria test for school children were expressed by Prof. C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University last night at a public meeting at John Hancock Hall, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Dental Society.

Professor Winslow said he did not wish to disparage the work of public health experts but he was unable to agree with them on some points of public health. "We should stop fooling around the Schick test for school children," he said.

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THETA CHAPTER INITIATES TWENTY

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 8 (Special)—Twenty Mount Holyoke students, 16 from the senior class, four from the junior class, recently elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, will be initiated into the membership of the Theta Chapter of Massachusetts, installed at the College in 1905, at a banquet to be held this evening.

A fellowship of \$1000 to the Classical School of the American Academy in Rome has been awarded to Miss Marjorie E. Blake of New Britain, Conn., a graduate of the class of 1913 at Mount Holyoke College.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS FAVORED BY SENATOR

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 8 (Special)—Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, in an address before the Women's Republican Club here yesterday afternoon advocated biennial sessions of the Legislature and made the statement that if such an arrangement should be carried out it would save the State \$260,000 every two years.

Senator Allen declared himself against the system of federal aid in highway building projects, explaining that the \$2,000,000 that the State would receive from the Government provided a similar amount is appropriated by the State did not really work out that way but the actual cost to the State was \$4.50 for every dollar that the State received.

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SALOONS ARE CLOSED BY "SHORT POST" PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8 (Special)—A new way of dealing with established liquor saloons and known as the "short post" idea, is proving effective here, according to William F. O'Neil, Chief of Police, who points out that within the first week the method has closed two down-town places which remained for two years in defiance of court fines. Patrolmen, detailed to "short posts," patrol only the sidewalk in front of the places where liquor is known to be sold. They act under orders to interrogate persons entering and leaving the place and to take their names. Property owners in two instances have insisted on objectionable tenants vacating after having crowds stand in front of their properties watching police activities and bringing the wrath of law-abiding tenants down on both liquor seller and landlord.

METAL MAKERS SEEK LAWS

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8—The New England Association of Sheet Metal Contractors, holding its fourth annual convention here, authorized the president to appoint a committee, comprising one member for each of the six New England states, to work for the passage of bills making it compulsory that all sheet metal contracts for municipal buildings be made direct by the municipalities with the sheet metal makers instead of through general contractors. This would insure better quality sheet metal work, it was said.

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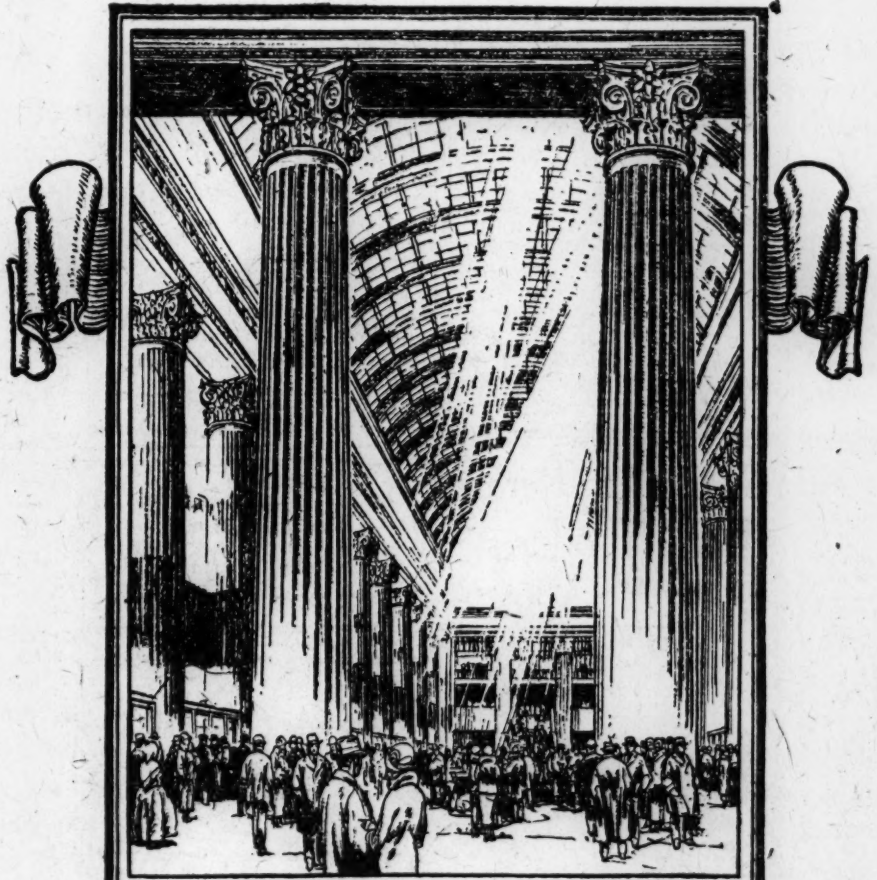
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ARAB CALIPHATE ROUSES NO ARDOR

Hejaz Caliph's Authority Narrow—Egyptian and Indian Moslems to Hold Congresses

Special from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, April 25.—The problem of the Caliphate is still vexing the Moslem world, and the chances are that it will continue to do so for some time to come. As was generally anticipated, King Hussein of the Hejaz lost no time in claiming the Caliphate for himself as soon as it fell vacant, but it is already clear that this is by no means the last word on the subject. King Hussein's Caliphate has not yet been universally recognized, even by the Arabs. He has, needless to say, the full support of his son, the Amir Abdullah of Transjordan. Abdullah's brother, King Faisal of Iraq, has not yet publicly declared himself, nor has there been any formal expression of opinion on the part of the Iraqi Moslems generally, though many of them are doubtless quite ready to acquiesce in an Arab Caliphate. It may be added that only about half the Moslems of Iraq belong to the Sunni persuasion, and as the Caliphate is a Sunni institution, there is a large body of Moslem opinion which is not interested in the matter one way or the other.

In Palestine, Hussein's claims seem to have been generally accepted, but the attitude of the Syrian Moslems is somewhat obscure. The latter have not formally professed allegiance to Hussein, nor were they represented when he was acclaimed in Transjordan. In the Arabian peninsula, King Hussein's candidature seems up to the present to have received no support at all outside the Hejaz; indeed, ominous murmurings have already been heard from one or two of the local potentates. Thus the area of King Hussein's authority as Caliph is somewhat narrowly circumscribed.

On the other hand, preparations for the summoning of a Moslem Congress are already being actively taken in hand in Cairo. The relations between the Hejaz and Egypt are none too friendly. Egypt has now made it clear that she intends to disregard Hussein's pretensions, and to take her own course in the matter of the Caliphate. The Egyptian Moslem authorities have definitely resolved that a Moslem Congress to deal with the Caliphate system shall be held in Cairo in March, 1925, under the presidency of the chancellor of Al Azhar University, the famous Cairo seminary. The Egyptians have thus to all intents and purposes definitely challenged the claims of King Hussein. The Al Azhar authorities have at the same time protested against the inclusion of the name of the King of Italy in the prayers recited in the mosques of Tripolitania.

As for the Moslems of India, all that can be said is that the expulsion of the Caliph from Constantinople has thrown them into a state of hopeless confusion. The All-India Moslem League, a moderate and responsible body, has re-entered the field and proposes to review the situation at a congress to be held at Lahore in the summer. There has been some support in India for the proposal to convene a congress of Moslem peoples for the purpose of securing an united front on the Caliphate question, but it will probably be some time before Indian Moslem opinion has crystallized.

WOMEN ORGANIZE PROCESSIONS IN WARSAW STREETS

WARSAW, April 18 (Special Correspondence).—On Sunday, March 23, the women workers of Poland organized street processions and meetings in which many thousands of women took part. Three large halls were filled to overflowing, and so great was the influx of women that no men except those who were on the speaker's platform could find room.

The chairman was the veteran Socialist senator, Boleslaus Limanowski, and the seat of honor was offered with acclamation to Marya Paszkowska, a veteran heroine of the times of Poland's captivity, whose whole life has been devoted to the cause of Poland's struggles with the oppressor and to the help of the workers. It was she who stood foremost in the organization of help for political prisoners, and who carried hope and rescue at im-

minent personal peril to numberless captives, among whom was Marshal Pilsudski. Marya Paszkowska played an important part in the organization of his escape from prison.

There were many speakers, both men and women. All emphasized the need that women should have full consciousness of their rights and duties as citizens, of the part they are called upon to enact in the world. Stress was laid upon the significance of the new bill that has just been passed in the Diet for the protection of the work of women and children, a bill that in a large measure owes its existence to the pleading of the women members.

LICENSE REFUSED TO EDINBURGH ZOO

Proposal Opposed by Thousands of All Classes of City Residents, Also Churches and Schools

EDINBURGH, April 24 (Special Correspondence).—Edinburgh citizens interested in temperance were much perturbed over the proposal to grant a public-house license to the Zoological

Society for Scotland at the Zoological Park at Corstorphine, but the application has now been refused. A protest signed by 4800 people was sent to the council of the society protesting against the proposal to sell alcoholic drinks within the grounds. The memorial stated:

In common with thousands of our fellow citizens and visitors to the city, we gratefully acknowledge the enjoyment and instruction which the park, with its high-class collection of animals, affords. We would further state that we deem the facilities for refreshment amply sufficient without the sale of alcoholic liquors. Being convinced that a public house is unnecessary, that it would prove a source of temptation to many and a most undesirable place of resort for parents and others, who with their children delight to spend a holiday or a spare hour within the grounds, we earnestly appeal to your council to reconsider the matter with a view to having the application withdrawn.

The Deputy Town Clerk stated that he had received a petition signed by 330 owners and occupiers in the neighborhood of the park, also protests from the United Free Church Presbytery, the National Temperance League, the Kirk session of the Braid United Free Church and a body of 68 educationists.

Miss Clark, who asked if she might make a plea to the bench on behalf of the educationists, said she was head of a large secondary school in Edinburgh and appeared on behalf of 67 other heads of Edinburgh schools. The petition which had been lodged by the educationists had the signatures of 47 heads of public schools, 9 private schools, 4 Merchant Company schools, George Heriot's School, Merchiston Castle School, and others. They represented no temperance license, but opposed the granting of the license as a menace to the children.

Edinburgh was a great educational center and the Zoological Park an educational instrument of importance. A large proportion of the visitors were children. A license would provide a source of self-indulgence and temptation to immature young people and might attract to the Zoological Gardens elements which would not combine suitably with the educational aspects of the place. They appealed to the Bench to avoid conditions which were really not suitable for a place which drew its clientele from the young people of the city.

Counsel for the owners in the district also made out a strong case against the granting of the application, and after the magistrates had considered the matter in private the Clerk announced that it had been decided to refuse the license.

Edinburgh Zoological Park at Corstorphine is one of the finest zoos in Europe. Its position is unrivaled and natural beauty is to be seen on all sides. It is said to rank next to Hamburg in interest, and great crowds of people frequent the park on public holidays.

MARKED PROGRESS REPORTED IN HAITI

Commissioner Cites Farm Schools, Interior Road, Rail Rehabilitation, End of Banditry

By GARDNER L. HARDING.
NEW YORK, May 8.—The present year is the most settled and progressive year in Haiti since the rehabilitation plan went into effect in 1915, and the morale of the Government administration is high, in the opinion of Gen. John H. Russell, American High Commissioner in Haiti, who recently arrived in the United States on a visit to Washington and will return to Port au Prince on May 15.

There is not an American soldier in the interior of Haiti, said General Russell. The last interior post was evacuated this year, and the maintenance of communications, the keeping of order, and the responsibility for supporting the interior administration are in the hands of the Haitian force of 2510 gendarmes, under 45 trained Haitian officers, temporarily assisted by a small force of commissioned American marines serving under the Haitian Government.

The Haitian character of this rural police force soon will become complete, he said, following the example tried in Santo Domingo, where a native rural police, trained by the Americans, conducted an election two months ago without a single reported instance of disorder.

Banditry no longer exists in Haiti, the commissioner maintained, and the total force of United States Marines concentrated at Cap Haitien and Port au Prince has been reduced to less than 1500.

General Russell declared that the outstanding event of the last few months was the opening to traffic of Haiti's first interior main highway. He added that the road to shorten the land journey to Santo Domingo by 24 hours also would be opened this summer.

Other constructive factors operating in Haiti, he said, were new facilities for agricultural education initiated by Dr. George F. Freeman, who was sent to Haiti by the United States last year. A main school of advanced training for farmers at Port au Prince, with district schools at the smaller towns, is under way.

General Russell admitted that no plan to reorganize Haitian finances had been passed, nor had the revision of internal taxes, which caused much discontent last year, been settled. Dr. W. W. Cumberland, who became financial adviser and receiver-general of customs early this year, is working on both problems, he said, and has won the confidence of Haitians.

Expenditures on public works last

year were twice what they were in 1922 and on bridges, for instance, much, said General Russell, adding that 19 commissioned Haitian engineers and architects, now in the public works service, were being trained to direct the service when the American occupation has ceased.

General Russell paid a high tribute to Louis Borno, President of Haiti, as a "splendid administrator and a high-minded leader of the Haitian people." "His administration is proving a great success," he added, "and his by his he has got the best men in Haiti behind him. Unquestionably, he is the best man who could have possibly been chosen for the place."

Roger L. Farnham, Receiver-General of the National Railways, left New York for Port au Prince, yesterday, to supervise the early stages of the reorganization plan by which the Haitian Government is taking over the beginnings of its railroad system. Construction under the new plan, passed by the Council of State and signed by the President at the end of last year, has begun. Mr. Farnham, who was formerly vice-president of the National City Bank, will remain in Haiti until June 8.

He said the plan was working out smoothly, and that the prospects were, under a continued peaceful administration, that rehabilitating the Haitian railway system would be accomplished in two or three years, and that the improved transportation then would be the most important factor in opening up Haiti to outside capital.

LONDON RESIDENTS OBJECT TO SOVIETS

LONDON, May 7.—The Soviet delegation in London, or the British Government on its behalf, is seeking to get possession of the building formerly occupied by the Russian Imperial Embassy, according to reports in this morning's newspapers. The building, known as Chesham House, now is occupied by the Russian colonies, which refuses to recognize the Soviet Government.

The Daily Mail says the Foreign Office has communicated with M. Sabline, representative of the remaining members of the Tsarist ambassadorial staff, asking that the premises be vacated in favor of a Soviet ambassador. The Daily Telegraph reports that the residents of Chesham Place, where the house stands, are signing an appeal to the landlord, the Duke of Westminster, protesting against the admission of Bolshevik leaseholders to their midst.

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ENGLISH MAY ADOPT NEW PIRON PROCESS

Visiting Engineers See Revolution in Industrial Power Methods and Cheaper Motor Fuel

DETROIT, Mich., May 8 (Special).—The Piron process of low-temperature coal distillation, described recently in The Christian Science Monitor, will revolutionize English industrial power production methods, declared George C. Usher of London, general manager of Vickers' after inspecting the new installation at the Walkerville plant of the Ford Motor Company. Mr. Usher was here with a commission of British engineers touring the United States. Two of the party have decided definitely to adopt the Piron process, Mr. Usher said.

The visitors were conducted through the Walkerville plant by V. Z. Caracristi, inventor of the process, who is supervising its operation for the time being. Besides making available for fuel purposes vast supplies of coal unsuited to the ordinary high-temperature distillation, it is explained, the new furnace yields a higher content of by-products and a residue of coke which burns to a fine white ash when pulverized.

Mr. Usher said the Piron process eventually would find universal popularity in England, because it would make available the large deposits of low-grade coal. Cheaper petrol, advancing the popularity of motor vehicles in England, also would result, he added, explaining that England would be emancipated partially from dependence on oil imported from the United States, Mexico and Persia. The party comprised:

R. A. Chittock, chief engineer of Birmingham, Eng.; G. G. Bell of Hamersmith, London; J. H. Millon, power engineer of the London underground railways; David Wilson and Mr. Usher of the Vickers & International Combustion Company; P. E. Cockshot of the London underground railways; A. J. T. Taylor of the Combustion Engineering Company of Canada, Ltd., and Col. H. D. Savage, president of the Combustion Engineering Company of New York.

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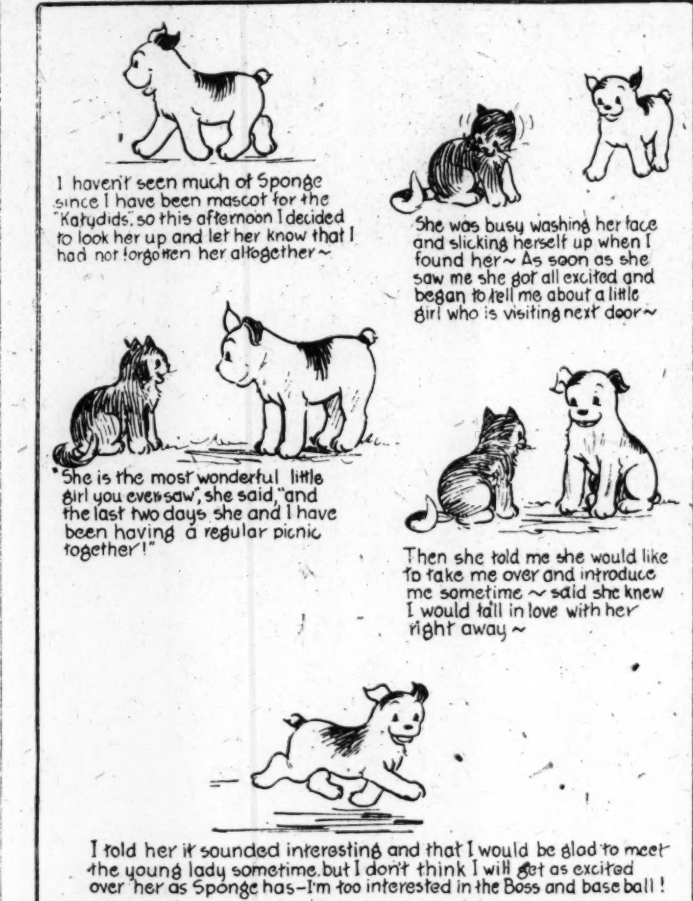
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



COLORADO TO UNIFY ITS FOREST LANDS

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2 (Special Correspondence).—"Colorado has embarked on a movement to segregate all of its timber holdings into one large tract," said Prof. W. J. Morrill, professor of forestry in the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins and also state forester, during a visit here recently. "All of the forest lands it now owns are represented by scattered tracts that came to it as part of the school reservation made by the general Government when it opened the public domain to entry. We are now endeavoring to exchange all school lands necessary for those privately owned in order that the forest lands will be in one body. This will enable the State to administer its trust more economically and successfully," Mr. Morrill said.

VANCOUVER HONORS CITIZEN

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 1 (Special Correspondence).—William Burns, one of the foremost educationalists of western Canada, and for years principal of the Vancouver Normal School for the training of teachers, has been chosen as Vancouver's "Good Citizen" for 1924. He will be presented with the Native Sons of British Columbia's Appreciation Day medal. Mr. Burns, who is a native of England and the son of a noted British educator, came to Canada when a comparatively young man and has devoted his life to educational work.

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League Committee of Experts to Prepare Program for Meeting Next November

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—Considerable progress was made during March by the small committee of technical experts set up by the League of Nations to prepare the program of the opium conference which is to be summoned in Geneva in November next.

A number of proposals were submitted on behalf of his Government by Edwin Neville, the American member of the committee. In order to reduce the cultivation of the opium poppy and the coca leaf plant, Mr. Neville advocates that no increase in the cultivation of these plants should be allowed, that states in whose territory they are not grown should prevent their introduction, and that no encouragement should be given by the State to poppy or coca leaf cultivators.

Since the cultivation of these plants is at present a source of revenue to certain governments, Mr. Neville suggests that no state should in future be allowed to obtain greater revenue from this source than is necessary to cover its expenses involved in controlling the traffic in narcotics, and the conference will have to consider the introduction of alternative crops.

As regards transportation, Mr. Neville accepts in theory the system of import and export licenses recently introduced by the League. He suggests that the opium poppy and the coca leaf should only be exported for medical or scientific purposes on a license from the importing country, which would have to be a party to The Hague convention. There should also be reciprocal right of search on the high seas in regions agreed upon, and, as a general rule, there should be no re-export of the opium poppy or the coca leaf.

As regards manufacture, countries with well-developed chemical and pharmaceutical facilities should prohibit the importation of narcotic drugs, permitting only raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported, and the export of manufactured drugs should only be permitted to states which are parties to The Hague Opium Convention and which have adequate systems of domestic control.

The preparatory committee's recommendations and proposals will be circulated to all states members of the League and signatories of The Hague Opium Convention for their comments, and a draft convention embodying these will be drawn up in time for submission to the second opium conference, which has been summoned in Geneva for Nov. 17 next.

COTTON CLOTH IMPORTS
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Imports of principal classes of cotton cloth through New York from April 1 to April 15, inclusive, totaled 8,458,611 square yards, valued at \$1,349,770. The bulk of arrivals was in lawns and fine goods of average yarn numbered above 40, broadcloths, satens woven with less than eight harnesses, voiles and ratines.

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Queensland Governor Pays Visit to Sydney

He Urges Economic Development of Great Barrier Reef

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 5 (Special Correspondence).—The Governor of Queensland, Sir Matthew Nathan, arrived in Sydney from Newcastle. He is perhaps the most popular Governor ever appointed to the northern State. His great culture and personal charm have made him innumerable friends.

In the course of an interview, Sir Matthew stated that there are economic possibilities in the Great Barrier Reef, which extends for 1,100 miles along the North Queensland coastline. He is chairman of a scientific committee formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia (Queensland branch) to investigate this wonderful and unique stretch of coral, and one of the motives of his visit to the south is to interview the members of it who are on the staffs of the Sydney University and Museum. Sir Matthew said that it might be found advisable to cultivate the wild life on the reef. Already, on the north of it, there were great pearl fisheries, and sea-slugs which abounded on the reef itself were shipped to China as beche-de-mer, and much relished from the culinary point of view. Beche-de-mer soup tasted very much like turtle soup, and the surprising thing was that it was not better known in Australia. Then there were sponge growths, which, with cultivation, might prove profitable.

What is really wanted is a thorough investigation of the reef, and this the recently formed committee intends to embark on.

The members of the committee comprise eminent natural scientists from all over Australia. Funds have been supplied from gentlemen in Queensland, and by one big subscriber in Victoria, and the Queensland University also is contributing.

Sir Matthew had been immensely impressed by the northern river country of New South Wales, particularly in regard to its possibilities for closer settlement. And, like the people in those districts and everyone in Queensland, he was hoping that the day was not far distant when the standard-gauge railway would be taken through to Brisbane, via Kyogle and the desert.

As for Queensland, he expressed the view that most men who knew the position thought it was the State with the greatest potentialities and possibilities.

ANTHRACITE PRICE INCREASE
NEW YORK, May 8.—Burns Brothers has increased prices of domestic sizes of anthracite 10 cents a ton, making stove egg and nut \$13.60 a ton and broken \$13.55. President F. L. Burns says the increase is due to a ten-cent advance made by producers May 7.

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DETROIT TO TEST TRACKLESS TROLLEY

Traction Experts See Traffic Relief in New Plan—Three-Car Train System Also Planned

DETROIT, Mich., April 26 (Special Correspondence).—In adoption of two new types of street cars—one tried out here for the first time anywhere and the other about to be placed in experimental service—officials of the municipal department of street railways believe they have solved Detroit's transportation problem until projected rapid transit plans can be carried out.

Detroit's street railway system, consisting entirely of surface cars, is returning a monthly profit on a 6-cent fare—one of the lowest in the United States. But service is admittedly inadequate, so rapid has been the city's growth. There is constant demand for extensions into new territory, as well as for relief of downtown congestion during morning and evening rush hours.

The newest plan to provide new territory with trolley service is introduction of trackless trolleys. One of these cars, a rubber-tired vehicle of the motorbus type, has been ordered from an eastern factory, for experimental use in the outskirts of the city.

In its arrangements for passenger accommodation, the trackless trolley to be tried out resembles the one-man cars, of which 234 are in use here. Entrance and exit are at the front, the farebox and door controls, as well as power manipulation and steering, being handled by one man. The car seats 32 passengers.

Advantages claimed for it include its adaptability to untracked streets, which means that new territory can be opened up without the heavy outlay involved in laying rails. The cost of hanging trolley is insignificant in comparison with that of rail work. If the trial model proves satisfactory, others will be ordered immediately and placed in service in several outlying sections as feeders to tracked lines now existing.

Ross Schram, assistant general

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Old Windmill of Wamego, Kan., Built of Yellow Sandstone, With a Revolving Top.

manager of the department, has announced that 10 more of the articulated three-car trolley trains, one of which has been tried out on Woodland Avenue during the past two months, have been ordered. These trains, the first of the type in the United States, accommodate 140 passengers—30 more than the two-car trains of which Detroit has 260. They are unique in that free passage is provided from car to car, enabling them to load rapidly and later adjust the load while under way. The wheel trucks are placed under either end of the train and under the second and third cars. Thus, a three-car train has only four trucks, instead of the usual six.

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Kansas Town Places Old Dutch Windmill in Park

Wamego, Kan. Special Correspondence
TRANSCONTINENTAL tourists over the Victory Highway this summer will find at Wamego, Kan., an old Dutch windmill which ground the wheat of the Kansas prairies 40 years ago.

The old mill is thought to be the only one of its kind in the United States and was built in 1879 by J. B. Schonhoff, an immigrant from Holland. Until recently it stood on a farm in central Pottawatomie County, but city officials of Wamego, realizing that it was a curiosity worth preserving, decided to erect it in the Wamego City Park, where it might serve as a museum.

The mill is built of yellow sandstone, with the windows and doors trimmed in white limestone. It is round and perhaps 40 feet high, 25 feet in diameter at the base and tapers to 20 feet at the top. The entire top of the mill is built to revolve on a track on top of the stone wall. A big fan 40 feet in diameter and reaching almost to the ground supplied the power for running the mill. This fan could be turned out of the wind by a tall reaching almost to the ground on the other side.

On windy days the mill was so

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powerful that the services of the whole Schonhoff family was needed to turn the mill. Once during a March windstorm the big fan got away from them and the old Hollander and his family were thrown from the tail. Only after the storm ceased were they able to get the mill under control. When the mill was finished Schonhoff carried on a custom grinding business for almost 20 years. Financial difficulties and lack of warehouse room finally forced Schonhoff to shut down, and the old mill gradually decayed, until it was found by members of the Wamego Park Board.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

New Casella Work Heard in Milan

Milan, April 25
Special Correspondence
ALTHOUGH the all-absorbing topic of conversation here is the premiere of "Nerone," opera by no means holds undivided sway in the realm of music. Thus, recently, at the Conservatory of Music, the Association for New Music, under the auspices of the Quartet Society of Milan, produced works by Casella and Schönberg never heard before, the first a so-called "concerto" for string quartet, finished a few weeks ago, the second the distinguished Viennese innovator's notorious "Pierrot Lunaire," which set tongues wagging last year in New York.

This concert, open only to members of the association, was made doubly interesting by the presence of both composers, the redoubtable Arnold Schönberg himself conducting an excellent performance of his own creation, with Erika Wagner of the Vienna Schauspielshaus as the vocal soloist and the musical ensemble in the hands of Alphonse Onnou, violin; Germain Frévoit, viola; Robert Maas, cello (these three members of the accomplished quartet, "Pro Arte," of Brussels), Louis Fleury, flute and piccolo, Henry Delacroix, clarinet and bass-clarinet, and Eduard Steuermann, piano.

To one who cannot inscribe himself as an admirer of Casella, the "Concerto per archi" appeared as a work to be taken seriously, at least in part. While not of great consequence, it is worth hearing, and no doubt will be performed in America and elsewhere.

Modern in Harmony

Sufficiently modern in its harmonic scheme, the music nevertheless has a clearly defined melodic design, its vitality by rhythmic variety and zest, and spiced with appetizing instrumental condiments. Nor are the resolutions of dissonances so long deferred as to tax the imagination.

Of the four movements—"Sinfonia," "Siciliana," "Minuetto-Recitativo-Aria," and "Canzone"—the first two made the best impression. Not that the composer has succeeded entirely in suppressing his Gallomania. In spite of the Italian thematic material he has so freely utilized one is made strongly aware at the very outset of the well-groomed gentleman composer bowing to foreign fashions. The mournful melody for viola, however, with which the "Siciliana" opens, to be followed soon by the bitter tune voiced by the violin over a monotonous strumming of the cello, has a strongly Italian tang. And after this movement, which expires prettily in softly sustained tones over pizzicati, there was real applause.

To the Italian auditors, unrestrained in manifestation of their feelings, the last movement was too bitter a pill to swallow without remonstrance. The applause, dictated by politeness, was almost quenched at the end by the hisses of objectors. And here and there one heard loud calls of "Basta" ("Enough").

Schönberg Excites Meritment

It goes without saying that Schönberg's strange experiment, compared to a mere titbit for babies, created even greater agitation, the more so as the last movement was too bitter a pill to swallow without remonstrance. The applause, dictated by politeness, was almost quenched at the end by the hisses of objectors. And here and there one heard loud calls of "Basta" ("Enough").

Personally, the writer feels convinced that Arnold Schönberg is not only a composer of great potential powers, but one of absolutely honest intentions. Even a cursory inspection of the man—first in the lobby of the hotel, subsequently on the concert platform as he wielded the baton under extremely trying conditions—offered conclusive indication of his simplicity, his straightforwardness, his sincerity. There is in his make-up and in his manner not the slightest sign of affectation or pretension.

In observing the spontaneous, if impolite, comment of his audience at the Conservatory, however, one could not help wondering whether Arnold Schönberg would continue to drive his unquestionably great talents in a direction that to some of us seems to

be leading him and others astray, if he always had to submit his works to such well-balanced men and women as those who laughed at him in Milan guilelessly and without malice.

Musical Festival Held in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 5 (Special Correspondence)—A three-days' music festival crowded the Arena with an audience of 6000 persons for each performance. C. Mortimer Wiske directed a chorus of 500, built up expressly for the festival, and an orchestra of 60 recruited from the ranks of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

On the first evening Martinelli, the tenor, and Rosa Ponselle, the soprano, were soloists in operatic airs. Especially successful was Martinelli's singing of "E lucevan le stelle" from "Tosca." Rosa Ponselle was a dagger-replete portrait of the prima donna of the early Victorian type. "Pace, Pace," from "La Forza del Destino," was vehemently yet expensively sung by her.

Mr. Wiske led orchestra and chorus with graceless agility and a martinet's precision, the swishing definition of his beat, sharp as a Damascus blade, proving most useful to the terraced ranks of vocalists and the instrumentalists between the dais and the chorus. He kept them in stable equilibrium, and in such chants as the heroic ejaculation of "Italia! Italia!" from Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," he stirred the ensemble to an inspiring climax of fervor revealing a genuine enthusiasm on the part of the performers. Most of those in the chorus were young people, and they took themselves and the occasion with commendable seriousness. The sopranos and contraltos far outnumbered the men, so that one missed entirely the deep basic resonances, and the contralto voices did not hold their own against their colleagues of the treble clef.

On the second evening the program was devoted to Wagner. Paul Alt-house gave the Preislied from "Die Meistersinger" with such suavity and secure command of the emotional nuances and mutations that he had to come back and sing Siegmund's love song from "Die Walküre." Marie Rapold gave "Die Meistersinger" from "Tannhäuser" in clear, pure tones not so powerful as her singing used to be, but controlled with the intonations of the true artist and a veteran's sapient command of every professional resource. Substituting for another singer who could not appear, she read from the book Santa's replies to the taunting chorus of village maidens in "The Flying Dutchman," and was hampered by her unfamiliarity with the score. But the evening was what may fairly be termed a "triumph" for the singer, and a princess could not have had a more cordial greeting. Kathryn Meisle, the Philadelphia who is now a stellar contralto with the Chicago Opera Company, deserved the enormous baskets of flowers piled on the stage after she sang "Gerechter Gott," from "Rienzi." Her voice is lustrous, luscious and plentiful, and she recalls Schumann-Heink in the earlier days of the latter's career with the Metropolitan.

On the closing evening Olga Samoroff appeared—her major offering the Astoriano piano concerto of Grieg. She also played with a specialist's finesse three Chopin numbers. She played with the freshness, plasticity and resiliency of a debutante; but she read into the music the deeper meanings that maturity and experience alone can impart. Nina Morgan, the soprano, sang with conspicuous success operatic airs of Verdi and Gounod.

It is proposed to erect in Hyde Park, London, a bird sanctuary in honor of W. H. Hudson. An influential committee has been formed to carry the work to completion. Prominent on it are the names of Mr. R. B. Cunningham-Graham, Lady Grey, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mrs. Reginald McKenna, and Mr. Muirhead Bone.

The Copenhagen Musikforening, under Carl Nielsen's conductorship, presented Arnold Bax's symphony at its last concert this season.

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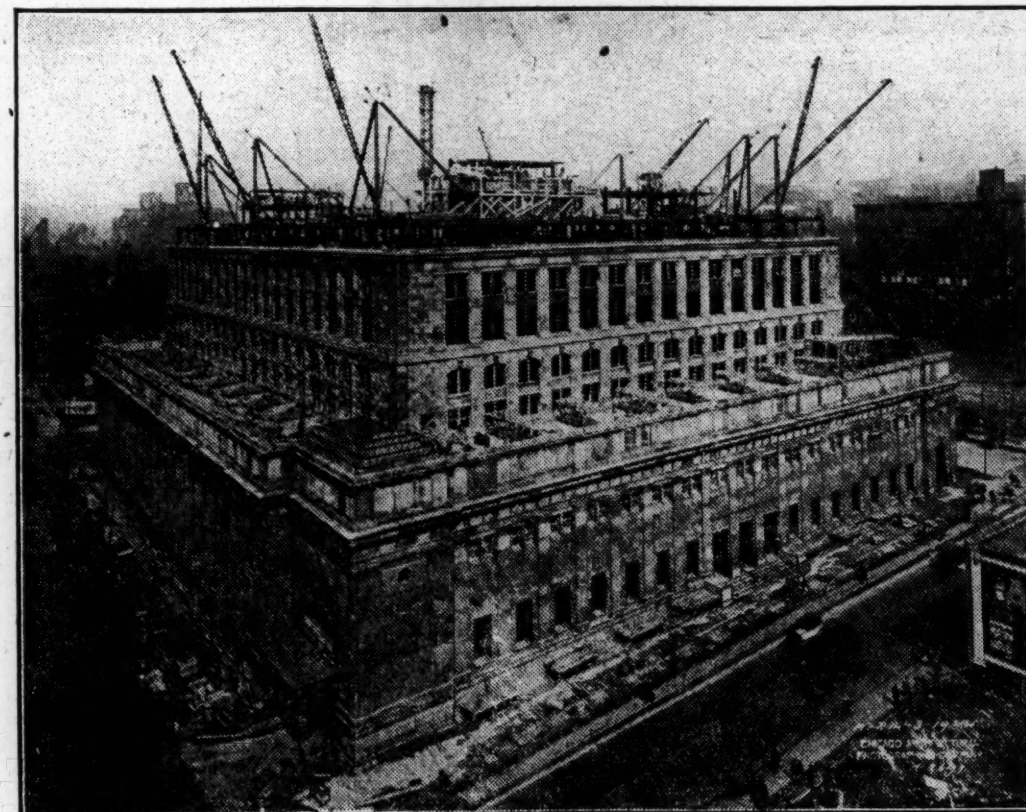
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Quartet—Russian and Gypsy
Singers



Southeast Corner of Union Station, Chicago

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles Activities

Los Angeles, May 3
Special Correspondence

HAVING enlisted quite a small army of new writers, directors, players, and other cinema craftsmen, Paramount has begun, in both its western and eastern studios, an ambitious season of picture-making activities. For months past the organization has been combing the country for material to translate into film plays, and an idea of what may be expected this autumn and winter may be gleaned from the titles of the following works, all of which are scheduled to be made into pictures.

Barrie's "Peter Pan," to be made this summer and released at Christmas time; "Open All Night," which Paul Bern will direct from the screen play by Willis Goldbeck, suggested by the stories of Paul Morand; "A Woman of Fire," based on "The Queen's Love Story," by Mary Roberts Rinehart; "Dallas, the Lion Cub," a Dimitri Buchowetzki production; "Bebe Daniels in 'Wild Moments,'" based on a story by Clyde Fitch; Agnes Ayres in "Worldly Goods," by Sophie Kerr; Rudolph Valentino in Rex Beach's story, "A Sainted Devil"; Richard Dix in "Headlights," from Clarence Budington Kelland's story, "Contraband"; "Argentine Love," with Bebe Daniels and Ricardo Cortez; Pola Negri in an Ernst Lubitsch production; a James Cruze production, "The Cave of Fallen Angels," by Leroy Scott; Betty Compson in "The Beautiful Adventure," from "The Heart of a Thief," by Paul Armstrong; Gloria Swanson in "The Coast of Folly," from the story by Coningsby Dawson; "A Crimson Alibi," with Jacqueline Logan and Antonio Moreno, based on a story by Octavus Roy Cohen; "Empty Hands," with Jack Holt and Jacqueline Logan; "The Story Without a Name," with Agnes Ayres and Antonio Moreno; Thomas Meighan in "Whispering Men," by Booth Tarkington; "The Honor of His House," by Andrew Souter, directed by Victor Fleming.

Florence Vidor has been selected by Thomas H. Ince to play the title role in his film version of "Barbara Fritchie."

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which is now being adapted from Clyde Fitch's play. One of the big features of the picture will be the reproduction of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack, in which United States naval forces will play an important technical part.

Samuel Goldwyn has secured Roland Coleman of New York, who played opposite to Lillian Gish in "The White Sister," to play the leading male rôle. Goldwyn has bought Olive Higgins Reuilly's story "Stella Dallas" for production.

The cast for William Farnum's first starring screen play for Paramount, "The Man Who Fights Alone," includes Louis Wilson, Edward Horton, Lionel Belmore, Barlowe Borland, George Irvine and Dawn O'Day.

Hobart Henley is to film an original story by Benjamin Glazer, in which the chief parts will be played by Adolphe Menjou, Eleanor Boardman and Conrad Nagle.

Jackie Coogan is filming an original story by Willard Mack called "Little Robinson Crusoe," after which he will start on another original story called "Dirty Hands." This will complete his contract series of four pictures, the first two being "Long Live the King" and

AMUSEMENTS

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Orchestra of 80
Storacev, Flutes
Agide Jacchia
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BOSTON—Motion Pictures

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Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson
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Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c, \$1, \$1.50

"A Boy of Flanders." Bert Lytell and Claire Windsor, who recently returned from Algiers, where they were filmed in "A Son of the Sahara," have gone east to play the leading parts in First National's production, "Born Rich," which William Nigh will direct. Harold Bell Wright, novelist, and Hope Loring and Louis Lighton, scenario writers, are collaborating on a screen version of Wright's novel, "The Mine With the Iron Door."

AMUSEMENTS

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SELWYNS in association with ADOLPH KLAUBER Present

JANE Staged by Frank Reicher

ROMEO and JULIET

Auditorium, Week of May 5th
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

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Lecture by Harry C. Ostrander, Wonderful national plotter. TREMONT TEMPLE, MAY 16, at 10:30 A. M. Tickets \$1.50 to \$5.00. Now at Box Office, Benefit Children's Mission.

SAM S. SHUBERT Eves. at 8:15. Pop. Mats. Today and Sat. at 2:15

LAST 3 DAYS

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present (The Bat Theatre of Moscow)

BALIEFF'S CHAUVES-SOURIS NEW BILL Farewell appearance in America. Entire change of program with old favorites and newest hits.

MOTION PICTURES

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Architecture

New Union Station, Chicago, Nearly Ready

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, April 28

AFTER 10 years of construction, interrupted repeatedly by building strikes, war conditions and other causes for delay, the main station and the spacious concourse of Chicago's great new Union Station will be open to the public before the end of 1924, according to a prediction made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by A. S. Holmes, assistant to the chief engineer of the Chicago Union Station Company. A portion of the office space, it is expected, will be occupied before long by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The station will be used by the Pennsylvania System, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The station is about 75 per cent completed, and the entire project when finished will cost about \$75,000,000.

Passengers entering from Adams Street or from Jackson Boulevard will not be required to use stairways, because ramps give access to the great concourse. Another advantage is that passengers in boarding trains will not be annoyed by moving of baggage along the station platforms, because separate baggage platforms have been made. The principal part of the depot is practically completed now. The station building occupies a block 372 feet by 320 feet, the foundation consisting of 449 concrete cylinder piers resting on hardpan 60 feet below river level. Later the building will be increased from eight stories to a height of 22 stories. The main waiting room, which will be finished in Italian travertine similar to the Pennsylvania Station in New York, is being built of majestic proportions, with an arched skylight ceiling on paneled walls and recesses. The interior of the spacious concourse is being made of terra cotta and ornamental iron. This building will be 192 x 280 ft. on a foundation of 113 cylinder piers also resting on hardpan. The basement of the concourse will be devoted entirely to baggage.

A prodigious amount of rearranging of railroad terminal facilities in Chicago was required for the establishment of the Union Station. Ten viaducts, 66 to 80 feet in width and from 250 to 1000 feet in length, were built over streets around the depot. Canal Street running between the main station and the Chicago River was widened from 80 to 100 feet for over one mile. Double-decking of this street for a long distance is also a part of the program. An elevated railroad has been raised between Clinton Street, the west boundary of the station and the river. The street car tunnel north of Van Buren Street was lowered to permit depression of the tracks.

The Chicago River was encased with a solid concrete dock extending below the bottom of the river to enclose and permanently retain the ground on the water front so that tracks and other structures of the great concourse could safely be built down to the river bank.

In connection with the building of the station, new freight terminals had to be built by the Pennsylvania, the C. B. & Q. and the C. & A. railroads, whose property was required for the Union Station improvement. To take the place of three buildings occupied by a large mercantile firm a new structure was erected on a nearby location because the firm's property was required for tracks north of the depot. A mail terminal to take all mail handling out of the Union Station was built before the postal facilities on the Union Station properties could be removed and a new power house had to be constructed before the old one could be abandoned.

Mr. J. Desposito is chief engineer for the station company. The architects are Graham, Anderson, Probst and White, Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS

NEWARK, N. J.

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WALTER HAMPDEN in CYRANO de BERGERAC

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The Goose

HANGS HIGH With Norman Trevor

WILLIAM HODGE

In the Great Laugh and Tear Comedy

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

A Little Artist With Paper and Scissors.

TURN yourself loose with a small pair of scissors and with a large piece of black paper, and see what you can make out of it. A man, a family, a house, a garden, a cart, expression, action, interest, it is more difficult than it seems.

One girl, at least, in Germany has found the secret. It discovered itself. She lives in Dresden, a beautiful city



The Violinist. From the Silhouette Cut by Ingeborg Rahm

which rises proudly by the river Elbe, and ever since Ingeborg Rahm was 11 years old she has been turning people and things and stories into black and white pictures, skillfully cut from paper. The paper must be black and the scissors sharp; but this is not enough. You must "feel" the picture before you cut it; instinctively and artistically you must know just where to cut. Never to go too far, never to cut too little or a nose will be lost or a beard will be left in place of a clean-shaven chin.

Ingeborg showed the writer her work, stray cuttings of the last five years. It was a rare collection! It has already taken part in two exhibitions, some have been published as illustrations for a story, art critics have noticed her work in the newspapers, and Ferdinand Avenarius, Germany's most famous silhouette artist, has written of her work that he has never seen the equal done by an artist of her years.

Ingeborg obtains surprisingly life-like groups of persons; you can almost drive her horses, and when she chases away with her friend, imagination, it is an easy thing to foot yourself into thinking that elf and curious birds and trees that walk and several other similar things are real! Whether you think it too easy or whether it may seem too hard, it won't do any harm to see what you can do with a pair of scissors and a scrap of black paper.

The Obedient Elephant

IN ASIA, the elephant is as useful an animal as the horse, and is employed in more ways than the horse, because of his great intelligence. There are few, if any, tasks that the horse can be given to perform without constant guidance, but the elephant is intrusted with tasks that a man would have to perform, being left quite to himself in the doing of them.

In the lumber regions of Rangoon and Maulmain, the entire operation of moving and piling the heavy timber in the lumber yards is done by elephants, with little supervision by the keepers. The teakwood logs are heavy. They are cut into lengths of 20 feet, with a diameter of, perhaps, 2 feet. An elephant will go to a log, kneel down, thrust his tusks under the middle of it, curl his trunk over it, test it to see that it is evenly balanced, and then rise and carry it to the pile. Placing it carefully on the pile, the elephant will step back a few paces and measure with his eye, to see if the log needs to be pushed one way or the other. When the alteration has been made, if it was needed, he will, without any word of direction or command from his driver, go on with his work.

Quick to Understand Instructions. Any special piece of work is, of course, directed by the mahout, or driver. But the sagacious creature comprehends his instructions and obeys them to the letter. He knows how to make the best use of his tremendous strength. When a log that is too heavy to be carried is to be moved a short distance, the elephant will bend low, place his great head against the end of the log; and then, with a sudden exertion of his mighty strength and weight, throw his body forward and push the log along. In order to move the log for a greater distance, he has to encircle it with a chain and drag his load after him. He is very deft with his trunk. A man could hardly display better judgment in adjusting the rope or chain around the log, and a man could not tie and untie knots more skillfully than the elephants do with their trunks.

In some parts of India, the elephant is used to drag the plow, and so docile and intelligent is this wonderful animal that he does the work as well as the horse, in spite of his great bulk, which gives one a false impression of clumsiness. The elephant is, in fact, anything but clumsy. No animal can move more softly, few more swiftly. His great body is very supple. It is because of his combined docility, intelligence, strength and suppleness, that he can perform such a wide range of tasks.

Elephants Have Strong Affections. This immense creature has a tender heart, and strong affections. He loves children, and will care for the baby, belonging to his beloved master, as carefully as though it were his own.

elephant-child. Babies are often left in their care in India; it is said, and the two become fast friends, the elephant often becoming so fond of the child that he will not eat unless his little friend is present!

When a herd of elephants is alarmed, and stampedes to a different location, it has often been observed that the baby elephants suddenly disappear from sight. But, on looking carefully, observers have found that the babies were calmly trotting along directly beneath their big mothers, protected in this way from being stepped upon by the other members of the herd. When rocky or steep places are reached, the little ones are helped up by their mothers, who push them from behind. When they reach a river, all the elephants, big and little, plunge in. But, when they reach deep water, where they have to swim, the babies scramble upon the backs of the big ones, and there they sit until the other bank is reached. The very little ones require more care and attention, so they are held, either upon the backs of the mother, or grasped in the trunk of the mother, and held just above the surface of the water. The big elephants are almost entirely submerged, only the trunk and the top of the head and back, perhaps, showing at all; so these babies look as though they were sitting on top of the water.

There is probably no other animal that can be so thoroughly trusted as the elephant. He has the habit of implicit obedience. In carrying travelers through thick forests, his wish for freedom must come upon him strongly, but this habit of obedience can be relied upon by his master. No dog could be more innocent or playful than this great, lovable creature, and none more docile or more fond of those who are kind to him.



Marie, Jean, and Pierre Stop by the Big Red Umbrella and Give Their Saus for Gingerbread Pigs

In John's Pocket

JOHN whistled a gay little tune as he stood on the back porch of the small city apartment which was his home. He was hanging his khaki camp trousers on a line, in the corner, to air.

"I do wish that we had a real house and a real yard—and a tree," he called out to his mother. "Then I could have a bird house like the other fellows have."

"Then the birds would come and live with us," exclaimed Mary Lee, his small sister, joyfully.

"We shall have a tree some day," answered the mother cheerfully, "but, remember, the birds do come to see us now. You feed them every day."

"Yes, but that just makes them visit us. We want them for real neighbors in a little house all their own," insisted Mary Lee.

"That's the idea," agreed John. "We want to know them and have them know us. I do wish we lived in the country."

The camp trousers were forgotten during the rainy spring days that followed. Then a bright Friday afternoon came, when there was to be a hiking trip to the little camp in the woods. Three times John searched his room for the khaki trousers, but they were nowhere to be found. Putting on his next-to-the-oldest pair, he was hurrying to the kitchen for his bag of sandwiches, when he suddenly remembered that his real camp trousers were still airing on the back porch.

Three good sized leaps landed John at the clothesline. Just as he reached for the trousers a pair of wings whirled past his nose and lighted on a telephone wire, a safe distance away. "Whew!" exclaimed John, catching his breath.

The little brown bird sitting over there with its head cocked so inquisitively, bits of string hanging from its bill, had been almost big enough to knock him down! John stood still a few seconds, then with a subdued whistle disappeared into the house. Cautioning Mary Lee to be very still.



"Allons, allons, la foire au Pain d'Épice!" So the children of Paris call to each other when the bright spring days come. And that means, "Come on, come on to the Gingerbread Fair!" The fair is the French children's circus, and every spring it comes to Paris. Such fun as it is! To Marie and Jean and Pierre it is a whole world of gaiety and noise. There seem to be hundreds of merry-go-rounds all going at once, and a great wheel with big striped balloons hanging on it, and baskets where you can sit and go up, up, up in the air, then down, down, down without ever falling out.

They like best to ride on the merry-go-round of the Little Pigs. Wouldn't you like to drive a team of fat white pigs, with blue ribbons on their necks and little bells ringing on their backs? And the Gingerbread Pigs! There are millions of them everywhere. Marie and Jean and Pierre stop by the

big red umbrella and give their saus (the French children's pennies) to the fat jolly man who sells the pigs. "What names do you wish on the pigs, mes petites?" says he, and they answer, "Marie, Jean and Pierre." So he squeezes soft pink sugar out of a tube on the shiny brown backs of



The Jolly Man Wrote Their Names in Pink Sugar on the Little Pigs' Shiny Brown Backs

the pigs, writing their names in pink sugar and even decorating all around the edges with sugary curly queues. How pretty they look! Then it is "au revoir" to the jolly fair until another year. They mean to keep the little pigs to remind them of it, but they look so good it's impossible not to take just a bite of head or leg, and by the time the children reach home, lo and behold, the Gingerbread Pigs have all disappeared!

Penny Playmates

Sally Darling and Uncle Jim had their heads together in a corner of the big living room. Her very best chum was going away to stay 10 whole days and Sally was determined to be glad. Irene was to have such a nice trip. So instead of fretting because she could not go too, she was planning to give Irene a present that would make the trip even happier. She had saved 10 cents of her pocket money and she knew Uncle Jim would help her spend it right.

Finally they crossed over to the table and went briskly to work. Sally looked over old magazines and after much thought and conferring with Uncle Jim, found 10 pictures of children playing and then cut them out carefully. One extra picture she chose. Then they took smooth white paper just the right length and width so that when it was folded together in the center they had a little booklet of 12 pages. These they tied together with a piece of ribbon.

On the outside cover Sally pasted the extra picture and Uncle Jim printed this couplet in his best style: Penny Playmates: One to play with every day To remind you of Sally while you are away.

Then on the inside leaves Sally pasted carefully the 10 pictures she had cut out—one to each page. On each child picture she pasted a penny. Sometimes it was the face of the pic-

LINENS

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15 for 50c; 30 for \$1.00. Single or Double Mesh Cap or Fringe Shape. All colors except gray or white above usually sold at 15 cents each. Satisfaction or money refunded. ADVERTISING BUREAU H. J. RIGBY JR. Kew Gardens, N. Y.

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ture, sometimes pasted down near the hand to look as though it was being carried. And on each page Uncle Jim printed a verse. Sally was not quite large enough to do that for herself. Irene thought it quite the nicest "going away" present she had. Some one you know might like this kind of gift. Here are the verses:

We can buy so many things,
You and I. We're rich as kings.
Maybe candy hearts suit you.
With a loving line or two.

Caramels—one gets so few—
But I like 'em, chum, don't you?
All-day sucker we will get.
Never had a plenty yet.

Leave me at the store down there.
Bring back gumdrops, I don't care.
Smile at the baker real sweet—you:
Give him me for a cookie—do!

Bits of candy, cake or hoe,
Cast-iron shovel—come, let's go.
Erie, menie, mine, mo,
Stick of candy will make you grow.

Hi! A frozen dainty man—
Grab me! Run the best you can.
S-s-h—be quiet—Nix-tum-tum!
We will have a candy mouse.

"Dear crow," he said.
"I have no bread.
For eating with my cheese.
The two combined,
That I can eat with ease."

"But there's no fun
In eating one
Unless I eat the other.
So will you please
Just take this cheese
And eat it for me, brother."

"So there sat the crow on a tree with the piece of cheese that the kind gentleman had given her, only he'd made a mistake when he called her 'brother.'"

"And along came the crafty fox," said John.

"And he wanted to get the cheese for himself," said Mary.

"He came and he did," said Uncle Tom. "Now this fox had been reading a book by a man named Esop that told how a fox that saw a crow with a piece of cheese persuaded the crow to try to sing, and the crow opened her beak and dropped the cheese."

Then the fox said to himself, said he, 'If that crafty plan worked once, it will probably work again.' So he stopped under the tree, and lifted his hat politely.

"I didn't know foxes wore hats," said John.

"They don't usually," said Uncle Tom. "But this, as you will see, was

"Thunder-Bolts"

When English boys and girls take their summer rambles along lanes and field sides, or search old quarries and pits for wild flowers and fossils, they often find strange-looking pieces of what seem to be black or white flint.

At one end they are tapering or pointed, and at the other they have a perfectly even hollow place. Old shepherds call these stones "thunder-bolts" and seem to imagine that they fall to the earth during thunder storms, but the rare really nothing more than the fossilized remains of a kind of cuttlefish that lived in the seas ages ago.

In the little hollow at the broader end was a tiny ink-bag, and with the dark fluid which this contained, the cuttlefish used to make the sea-water cloudy round about it when attacked by its enemies, and so escaped unseen!

The cuttlefish in the sea today, from which the pigment sepia is obtained, do exactly the same kind of thing.

My Mother

This Sunday, so they say,
Is to be Mother's Day.
I'm glad, indeed,
That they've decreed
Another.

Because of chance obtained
To send my love, unforgotten,
To one who's true
To me clear through,
My Mother.

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"PLEASE, Uncle Tom," said Mary. "There's just about time," said John.

"And we'll go right straight to bed afterward," said Mary.

"All right, all right," said Uncle Tom. "What kind of story would you like?"

"The one about the fox who wanted the piece of cheese," said Mary.

"That the crow had," said John.

"Once upon a time," said Uncle Tom, "there was a crow sitting on a tree with a piece of cheese in her beak, which a kind gentleman who was fond of crows had given her."

"Dear crow," he said.

"I have no bread. For eating with my cheese. The two combined, That I can eat with ease."

"But there's no fun in eating one Unless I eat the other. So will you please Just take this cheese And eat it for me, brother."

"So there sat the crow on a tree with the piece of cheese that the kind gentleman had given her, only he'd made a mistake when he called her 'brother.'"

"And along came the crafty fox," said John.

"And he wanted to get the cheese for himself," said Mary.

"He came and he did," said Uncle Tom. "Now this fox had been reading a book by a man named Esop that told how a fox that saw a crow with a piece of cheese persuaded the crow to try to sing, and the crow opened her beak and dropped the cheese."

Then the fox said to himself, said he, 'If that crafty plan worked once, it will probably work again.' So he stopped under the tree, and lifted his hat politely.

"I didn't know foxes wore hats," said John.

"They don't usually," said Uncle Tom. "But this, as you will see, was

an unusual fox. I doubt if you will ever see a fox like him. He lifted his hat politely, and he said to the crow, 'Beautiful songbird on the tree, sing, Oh sing, a song to me. Nobody else I'm sure it's true can sing such beautiful songs as you. So open your beak and drop that cheese and sing me a song. M'am, if you please.'"

"And what did the crow do then?" asked Mary.

"The crow was very much flattered by what the fox said," said Uncle Tom. "And she opened her mouth," said John.

"No," said Uncle Tom. "You see this crow was just as well read as the fox, and she had read the same book by the man named Esop. And although she liked to think that the fox really might want to hear her sing, just the time she couldn't help remembering the fox in the book who only wanted the piece of cheese. So she put the piece of cheese carefully down on the ground and held it with one foot while she stood on the other. Then she smiled and smiled, and said to the fox, 'I am not in good voice today but I will sing as best I may. So kindly mention anything that you'd prefer to hear me sing.'"

"I don't believe the fox liked that," said John.

"He didn't," said Uncle Tom. "He just put on his hat, and went away without another word. And the moral of that fable is that a crafty plan doesn't deserve to work."

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KENT'S CRITICISM OF CAPITAL DRAFT WIDELY REBUTTED

Banker's Contention That Plan Would Disturb Nation's Industries Refuted

Opposition Said to Indicate Big Business Is Less Loyal Than Fighting Men

A flood of answers, in editorials and letters, has served to refute the detailed opposition to the peace plan suggested by The Christian Science Monitor which was expressed by Fred I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers' Trust Company of New York.

Mr. Kent contended that funds to prosecute a war "should be obtained in a way that will disturb the business life of the Nation as little as possible, and that will not deplete nor destroy the income of the people more than is absolutely necessary to meet the exigencies of war." He asserted further that "private operation of all the industries should be carried on to the greatest possible limit, as unnecessary burdens are thrown on the people whenever Government operation is undertaken, and particularly in time of war when men are inevitably found in governmental positions of control who have not the knowledge or training to enable them to conserve the funds of the people."

Equal Conscription

Such reasoning, however, misses the mark, according to Silas Bent, associate editor of the Nation's Business, in replying to Mr. Kent. Business would not fall into untrained hands, declares Mr. Kent, because "the Government would conscript Schwab's and Kellogg's and Kents, along with ditch-diggers and stenographers and merchants. Those whose physique and age suited them to the trenches would be sent to the front as needed; those left behind would be required, under discipline as severe as the soldier's, to bend every energy toward winning the war."

"His implication that drafted men will risk their lives without hope of material profit, but that others will not use their muscle and thought and experience for war-time production without promise of material profit is mere assumption. It is neither an appealing nor a persuasive assumption."

Mr. Kent argues, on the other hand, that universal conscription would lead to great waste since, in the first place, it would result "in Capital running to cover," to which the Greeley (Colo.) Daily Tribune and Republican replies: "So did Bergdoll." And the Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader remarks that "this honest confession by a prominent banker that the money interests would not think of obedience to law or loyalty to Government if it hurt their pocketbook is in line with the general attitude of 'big business' toward paying for the late war." Such a statement, according to the New Republic, "implies that the owner of wealth is distinctly less loyal than the common man."

Profits to Government

It is Mr. Kent's contention, moreover, that, in the event of universal conscription when the country needed money, no money could be obtained, since no one could buy bonds. This only confuses the situation further, according to Mr. Bent, who asks why should bonds be sold? "Fixed capital would continue to produce and no profits would accrue therefrom; or, if the products were sold to an ally which was not conscripting Capital, the profits would go to the Government, not to individuals."

"Should the amendment to the Constitution under consideration be passed," opined Mr. Kent, "it would not prevent the opportunity for men of wrong intent to enrich themselves at the expense of the war, but instead would increase such opportunities almost beyond comprehension."

But, according to the New Republic, "Mr. Kent overlooks the fact that the proposal is not intended merely to make war efficient, but also to make it unpopular. While the degree to which the desire to make money aids in producing war is often overrated, it is of great importance; and the preservation of peace is made doubly hard as long as it continues to exist. The belief which ordinarily lies behind such views as Mrs. Kent's is that property has rights which are more sacred to its owners than is his life itself to the individual who has nothing else."

LEGION UNANIMOUSLY FOR DRAFT PROPOSAL TO WIN WORLD PEACE

Universal conscription, advocated by The Christian Science Monitor as a plan to keep the world's peace, has behind it the full weight of the American Legion, which unites in its membership the men who served with the colors in the World War. At each of its annual conventions the Legion unanimously adopted resolutions calling for legislation to make this plan effective.

As adopted in the last Legion convention in San Francisco, universal conscription is demanded as a measure of fundamental justice, and should be carried through "to take the profit out of war and lessen the enthusiasm for war." A special study made by a Legion committee, the results of which have been placed before the War Department, demonstrates clearly, according to Maj. J. D. Markey, who was chairman of the committee, that universal conscription is as feasible as it is just.

The American Legion, according to its national spokesman, stands for the slogan in regard to universal conscription of: "Equal service for all and special profit for none."

The Christian Science Monitor's Plan for Averting War

[Herewith is republished the initial editorial article in which, on Nov. 15, 1923, The Christian Science Monitor formulated and defended its proposition for the maintenance of peace by eliminating all profit and privilege from war. While not set forth as a wholly novel proposition, the plan was so succinctly stated and so powerfully defended that it impressed itself upon the consciousness of the Nation. Measures to give it effect have been introduced into both houses of Congress; hearings by Senate and House committees have just been concluded, and from the pulpit, press and public men have come innumerable expressions of approval, some of which are printed herewith.]

Today the entries for the Bok Peace Prize close. Being a free-for-all, with a \$100,000 purse hung up, a large and eager field is to be anticipated. No handicaps are provided. The statesman with a lifetime of experience in international negotiations, the financier in touch with the money markets of the world, the journalist long trained in observation far afield, meet in competition with the dreamer and the idealist. Perhaps in the competition the latter has the advantage, for to him peace is real, normal, actual substance. To some of a wider and more practical experience, peace, enduring peace, seems, as honesty in politics appeared to Senator Ingalls, an iridescent dream. But cynicism is not the atmosphere in which either truth or right is to be found. As health, not disease, is the normal physical state of man, and honesty, not craft, his normal mental characteristic, so peace, not war, is the normal state of nations. With a sigh of relief the United States turned "back to normalcy" after the nightmare of the World War. Now the problem is to maintain the state thus attained.

The Christian Science Monitor has offered to the committee on awards of the Bok plan no plan for the abolition of war and the furtherance of peace. Yet we yield to no one precedence in devotion to these ends. We pledge, in advance, respectful attention to any plan which this committee shall declare entitled to the prize offered by Mr. Bok. Whether the final end of peace shall be attained by even the universal acceptance of any plan which may now be formulated is perhaps debatable. But discussion will in itself make for a wider comprehension of the evils which disturb peace, and help in the creation of such a social mind that war shall be unthinkable. Such a mental attitude on the part of nations is in no way unattainable. It is possessed already by individuals. Every man, in his relations to his fellows, encounters now and then disputes and aggressions quite as important and irritating to him as most quarrels which lead to war are to nations. But the individual thinks in terms of order, self-restraint, mutual forbearance, or—at the worst—legal redress. His mind at the moment of some seemingly unjustifiable aggression does not fly to thoughts of fistfuls or of murder. So the average man, after the boyhood age, passes through life without experience of violence. The average nation is organized with violence for one of its primary functions. It is not without significance that in the organization of the infant government of the United States the War Department was created at the moment the Constitution was adopted, and the Navy Department was the next to be established. Defense was, of course, the purpose, but the idea that the infant nation, though far removed from turbulent Europe, could by any chance escape aggression never entered the minds of the Founders.

We think the proposition incontrovertible that the overwhelming majority of men detest and loathe anything even approaching violence in their daily life. If we are to abolish violence, and even the threat of violence, from international affairs, we must devise means for arraying against it all this natural hatred and loathing. Unhappily, men who hold themselves rigidly aloof from anything of the sort are frequently willing to encourage and applaud manifestations of the fighting instinct in others, particularly if they themselves can find a financial profit in it. If the promise of personal profit in war, or in the threat of war, could be wholly removed, a great step would be taken toward the destruction of all incentive to war. If every citizen, however rich, however eminent, however venerable, in station or in years, should feel himself liable to be called upon for sacrifices commensurate with that of the poor boy whose life ebbed out in the wire entanglements of No Man's Land, there would be less inclination to preach war among the citizens and to vote for it among the Nation's lawmakers. To the end, therefore, that one nation at least may make the declaration of war as solemn and as repugnant a thought as possible to all classes of people, The Christian Science Monitor would suggest the following national action:

The adoption of a constitutional amendment substantially as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose and of Congress to enact the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

In accordance with this constitutional requirement, legislation would be enacted by which at a stroke the whole Nation would be set to work to attain national victory. All possibility of personal profit would be eliminated. The hardy youth would still be subject, as now, to conscription for military service. But no longer would a fortunate class of persons employed in "essential industries" exist. The riveter in the shipyard, the munitions maker in the factory, would not, as in 1917, make preposterous wages

in safety, while his brother suffered and died in the trenches for a pittance. Labor would be conscripted equally with military service. But mere labor would not be working for the ordinary soldier's pay in order that employers and investors of capital might reap golden profits. For profits equally with service would be conscripted. Capital, equally with Labor, would be subject to the imperative demand of the state. The revolting theory that the state might command the lives of its youths, but that the money of the prosperous should be sacred, would be repudiated. Nor would the farmer or the miner be immune from the call to service. Food would be raised, but taken by the state at a price which would eliminate all profit; neither the digger of iron, the smelter, the puddler, nor the millionaire magnate who controlled the operation of all, should be allowed as the fruit of his labor during the continuance of the war more than what the boy in the trenches would be getting—namely, a bare livelihood. The profiteer would be eliminated. There would be no more "dollar-a-year" men serving the Nation, nor would there be, as during the last war, a horde of employees at Washington paid four or five times what the soldiers in the trenches received, nor a host of speculative hangers-on greatly enriching themselves at the expense of the Government. It is perfectly apparent, too, that if in war time those engaged in essential industries should be denied the right to make personal profit, this right should equally be denied to all other manufacturers or distributors. In brief, during the period of war, under the provisions of this constitutional amendment, the whole Nation would be militarized—or, socialized, if you prefer—enrolled in one common effort for the performance of all functions engaged even in the most remote way with the national defense.

As a condition precedent to this, and to the end that agitation favoring war might be checked by removing all financial incentive to it, the Congress should enact a statute prohibiting the manufacture of arms or munitions of war by private corporations or for private profit at any time. The Government should be provided with all necessary arsenals for the production of military implements in time of peace, and would have immediate authority, and indeed be compelled, to take over in time of war all plants capable of manufacturing such products. While it is probable that the effect of the selfish influence of munition makers in stimulating a war spirit has been largely exaggerated, it nevertheless exists. Recent dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor have shown that today this influence is being exerted in South America, and constitutes a real menace to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the nations of that continent.

It may be urged that this plan, however efficient it might be in deterring the United States from taking part in another war, is a project purely for the regulation of the internal activities of a single nation, is not international in its character, and therefore does not come within the scope of Mr. Bok's search for a plan which would assure world-wide peace. But it is evident in the first place that any nation which shall thoroughly equip itself to become an absolute unit industrially, commercially, financially, and as a military power, in the face of aggression, in most cases would be looked upon as invulnerable. Such a policy, proclaimed to the world, would repel any suggestion of attack by a foreign power. And more. The example set by the United States, should it enact legislation of this sort, would inevitably be followed by other nations. Indeed, the forces which would necessarily be organized for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in the United States to accomplish these ends, would naturally seek at once to awaken a like agitation among the people of other nations. If there should be established in the United States an organization with some such title as "The Universal Conscription League," with the intent of compelling the enactment of legislation to remove from war-time conditions any possibility of personal profit or of individual immunity, such an organization would naturally become international. If Great Britain and the United States alone should be committed to a policy of this character, they not only would enforce upon the rest of the world a comprehension of the enormous power of nations, all the people of which should become as a unit in time of war, but they would stimulate within the body of other national communities a desire to follow their example.

If no man nor any group of men could profit in the slightest degree by war, and if every man—and, for that matter, in these days of equal political rights, every woman—were thoroughly cognizant that suffering and sacrifice, parallel at least to that of the soldier in the trenches, was to be theirs, the incentive to war would be, if not wholly removed, at least very greatly lessened. Does it sound impossible? Is anything impossible to the world which organized the forces of destruction and murder that brought Europe to its present plight? If the same zeal and trained intelligence now employed in planning participation in "the next war" were enlisted in the endeavor to avert it, enduring peace would be attained.

MILITARY LEADERS UNITING IN PRAISE FOR MONITOR PLAN

Gen. Crozier and Admiral Huse Declare Proposal Would Make War Unlikely

Representatives of the military forces of the United States, the Army and the Navy, have spoken from their own experience in indorsement of the Monitor plan. Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, in analyzing the proposal declared that its acceptance would be a considerable step toward permanent world peace. "I heartily agree with 'The Christian Science Monitor,'" said General Crozier, when asked his opinion of universal conscription as a peace step. Rear Admiral Harry M. P. Huse gave the Navy point of view somewhat similarly when he declared: "The plan suggested by the Monitor of conscripting property and citizens of all classes in time of war appeals to me strongly. In the first place, it would undoubtedly have the effect of making war so repugnant to our own people that we should be very loath to bring it about ourselves; and, in the second place, it would make our own country, if reasonably prepared for war, so powerful that it is almost inconceivable that any nation would make war on us."

Both Admiral Huse and General Crozier point out, however, that the Monitor plan is not advanced as a substitute for reasonable preparedness. Admiral Huse declares, in this connection, "If, relying on our potential strength, we allowed our navy, including all types of vessels, to fall below a ratio prescribed in the Treaty of Washington, we should be at the mercy of any superior naval power; for under the conditions of modern warfare we are peculiarly vulnerable upon the sea, and our losses would be almost incalculable before our potential power could be made to count."

As to war profits General Crozier says: "I heartily agree with your view that war should not be a source of increased profit to any class or to any individual. I condemn the abnormal profits which were made both by Labor and by Capital in the World War, and I would favor legislation which would prevent them in the future."

Further indorsement of the Monitor plan has come from other military men throughout the Nation. Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the Yankee Division in the World War and is now commander of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion, declared, in commenting on the Monitor plan, "Pacifism should not be penalized. We have, in the past, drafted lives, but not Capital and Labor. When you get a law passed that every man, woman and child, every industry and bank account will be mobilized on the instant war is declared, there won't be any more war." And under the leadership of General Edwards 19,000 members and friends of the American Legion, in a recent demonstration in Boston, voted, unanimously, for this plan.

NATION'S LEADERS INDORSE PROPOSAL

Educators and Jurists United in an Effort to End War Incentives

Unqualified indorsement for The Christian Science Monitor's peace plan has been forthcoming from many prominent Americans in every section of the country. Comment of a few of these distinguished citizens follows:

William E. Sweet, Governor of Colorado: "Undoubtedly war talk would be much less abundant if in time of peace it was known that no one would make a cent of profit from war and that everyone would be required to sacrifice with the soldiers."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, New York City: "One way, perhaps, to end wars is to make war unsafe for the war-croats."

Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota: "The farmers are all for it."

Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce: "The more evident it is that the whole Nation will be put in the storm and made to bear its share of the sacrifice, the less likely we are to go to war."

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Woman Suffrage Pioneer: "When you get a law passed that every man, woman and child, every industry and bank account, will be mobilized on the instant war is declared—there won't be any more war."

Curtis D. Wilbur, United States Secretary of the Navy: "The Monitor plan is by no means Utopian. I have always favored the conscription of property without compensation, as well as of men, in case of a real cause for war."

Judge Florence E. Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio: "I am for that. It is a plan that will go far toward taking the war spirit out of a good many persons, and as such might act as a powerful deterrent."

Royal S. Copeland (D.), Senator from New York: "The Monitor's plan would undoubtedly serve to take the profits out of war and to that extent at least make wars less likely."

William H. Waste, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of California: "The editor of The Christian Science Monitor has made a most timely proposal. . . This proposal has behind it the expression of a great desire which, I believe, is slowly but surely taking hold of the conscience of the Nation. I question if any step now under discussion as a means of staying the hand of this country to the very last moment before it permits itself to be plunged into war is more worthy of consideration. . . When the incentive to war has been removed, war will cease."

PLAN TO DRAFT RESOURCES OF LAND IN EVENT OF WAR BACKED BY AMERICAN PRESS

While Opposition Is Voiced in Some Newspapers, Consensus of Editorial Writers Favors Universal Conscription as Means of Eliminating Conflict

Editorial approval of the peace plan suggested by The Christian Science Monitor has been expressed in newspapers and periodicals in every section of the United States. It is evident, from these discussions of the proposal for universal conscription, that the Nation is determined to find a way to permanent peace and that this plan furnishes a definite and a practicable step toward that end.

There appears to be a widespread consensus in editorials to support the statement of the Portland Oregonian that "both sound policy and abstract justice favor the proposal of The Christian Science Monitor that for the purpose of war, Capital and Labor, as well as fighting men, be conscripted." And the Newark (N. J.) Sun-day Call asserts that "the more the plan is studied the stronger grows the conviction that it is a good one and embodies the principles of genuine patriotism. Let property and labor and manhood share alike in sustaining the Nation in its hour of peril."

Most pronounced among the editorials on this subject is the belief that the prospect of universal conscription, prior to a war, would tend to lead to a longer period of deliberation before war was begun. Thus the Greenville (S. C.) News declares that: "In a manner Congress already has the right to conscript the property of citizens, but it has never done so to the extent it has conscripted citizens themselves. It may not be the purpose of our Government to place a higher value on property than on human beings, but in actual practice during war it does that very thing."

"It would be a good thing if the law did specifically require the conscription of property equally with the persons, lives and liberty of all citizens in case of war. Require those who decide in favor of war to do some of the actual fighting, make it impossible for any person or group of persons to profit financially from war, and it will lessen the pressure for declaration of war, and cause longer and saner deliberation before war is declared. It will go a long way toward preventing war."

If, as the El Paso Times declares, this proposal is "merely the economic side of the pacifist propaganda," the pacifists refuse to own it, for, declares the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, in commenting on the proposal, "the pacifists say this is all wrong, because no peace plan ought to be founded on supposition of war." And this newspaper continues: "This seems a fine example of crooked thinking. What is the use of a peace plan anyway, except as there is a supposition of war? What is the hope of making any plan to maintain peace work, except as it can work against plans for war? It is of no avail to attack war on a plan where war does not exist: to prevent war will be to bring peace, and an effective peace."

plan has got to deal with war, its causes and motives."

What universal conscription would mean is indicated in the Albert Lea (Minn.) Tribune, which, after declaring that "this is war carried to its right and logical conclusion," and that "it is a sound and logical plan which would work," describes the operation of the plan, and its effect, in war time upon various classes of people. "It will be everybody's war, everybody must fight it and sacrifice to win it and nobody must profit a penny by it."

This newspaper asserts that "if one nation did this, it would present a more formidable front to the enemy than any nation, however powerfully armed, under the old fashion; and so if one nation did it, all would have to do it. And then war, following a line of perfect logic, would be reduced to the utter absurdity that profit in war would vanish, all interest in war would vanish, too."

Further indorsements of this proposal have come from many other American newspapers. Thus:

The Denver (Colo.) News: "What is proposed for the American Constitution is democracy enthroned in a noble cause."

The Duluth (Minn.) Herald: "This is war carried to its right and logical conclusion."

New Haven (Conn.) Times Leader: "The more it is considered the more friends it will have."

Frankfort (Ind.) News: "It is our candid belief that if there were less opportunity for profiteering in war; it would be much easier to settle disputes by diplomacy rather than with the sword."

Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader: "This will result in a sudden conversion to pacifism of the big business men who are now clamoring for war in the old party press."

Redland (Calif.) Fact: "If this were offered as a plan it would not cost anyone 5 cents, but would be worth more than the \$100,000 Bok plan."

Hastings (Neb.) Tribune: "If there were to be no profits made, in war there would be no wars."

Walla Walla (Wash.) Times: "That The Christian Science Monitor should have pushed its program for the adoption of what it calls 'universal conscription' to the point that has been attained can only be a matter of gratitude on the part of the masses."

Los Angeles (Calif.) Times: "The Monitor plan would certainly cause many to pause before shouting for war."

Tampa (Fla.) Times: "Make war unprofitable is the only way to end it. The Monitor's plan has received widespread approval and is constantly growing in favor."

Buffalo (N. Y.) Evening Times: "The Monitor has bulled better than it knew."

To Those Who Are Voting on the Monitor's Peace Plan

If you are sending in a ballot, clipped from opposite page, expressing your views concerning The Christian Science Monitor's Peace Plan, you will doubtless wish to know the result of the vote. Perhaps you would like also to read the views of others who comment on the plan.

More than 1,800,000 ballots are being put into circulation through today's Monitor. The count will be commenced as soon as ballots begin to come in, but as time must be allowed for ballots to arrive from all parts of the United States and its possessions; at least eight weeks must elapse before the final result can be announced.

Meantime the Monitor, in addition to presenting its daily review of world events and its diversified special features, will summarize at frequent intervals the results of the balloting, and will publish the views of many of those who offer comment.

If you desire to read these comments and to watch the results of the balloting, we will be glad to have you fill out the subscription coupon below and forward it to us with your ballot. You will note that a Special Six Weeks Trial Subscription, commencing May 31 and including the final result of the balloting, is available at one dollar.

If you would like to receive only the issue of the Monitor containing the announcement of the final result of the balloting, this will be sent you, *Free of Charge*, if you will kindly express your desire in the space provided for that purpose, on the coupon.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Please find enclosed \$..... for which send me The Christian Science Monitor for

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Name

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City and State

Peace Will Endure If Capital and Labor Must Share the Burden of the Fighter

FIVE PLANS TO INSURE PEACE BY CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH AWAITING ACTION IN CONGRESS

Proposals Based Largely on Monitor's Contention That, With War Shorn of All Profit, Capital Would Be Most Reluctant to Urge Fighting

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Mr. Capper, Republican Senator from Kansas, has been an aggressive supporter of the plan for universal mobilization in time of war, endorsed by The Christian Science Monitor. He is the sponsor, in the Senate, of the proposed act, framed by the American Legion, to "take the profit out of war." In the following article, written for the Monitor, Mr. Capper outlines the need for such legislation and explains some of the measures of this nature now pending before Congress.

"In the next war, I'm going to let the profiteer do my fighting. I'm going to stand on the street corner and cheer him as he marches away, out yonder to the mud and the cooties and the night flying bombing planes. And while he's down at camp, waiting for entraining orders I'm going to send him a nice tissue paper raincoat."

A Kansas doughboy talking. He helped Pershing reduce the St. Mihiel salient and helped smash the Hindenburg line in the Argonne wood. A grinch? Not at all. A red-blooded, normal chap who but voices the opinion of thousands of his "buddies" from Maine to California: from Puget Sound to the Everglades. His bitter words reflect a just indignation—an indignation that flares because greedy, grasping leeches capitalized the soldier's sacrifice and made merchandise of it. They looked alike the Government and the home folk of the boys who marched away.

Means as Well as Men

We cannot purge the stain of past looting, but we can prevent more such stains upon the national honor by mobilizing dollars as well as doughboys—munitions plants as well as machine-gun battalions.

Does it need elaborate argument that the power that can call the young man from his useful occupation in life, from father, mother, wife, child and kindred, can likewise call the Nation's wealth and property to serve in a common emergency? If it be not so, there is little left that deserves shouldering arms to defend.

Does that sound radical? One would scarce apply that epithet to the late President Harding, yet the thing upon which his purpose was set to accomplish was the greatest contribution of his administration to his country was to equalize the sacrifice and the burden of war and to take from such national calamities all opportunity and temptation for profiteering by enactment of law that would enable the conscription of the Nation's wealth on like basis with its man power.

Shortly before his passing, President Harding said: "Should war again come to America, we will not alone call to service the youth of the land, but we will draft every resource, every activity, all of the wealth, and make common cause of the Nation's preservation."

Five Plans Pending

Five proposals with this purpose in view are now pending in Congress. Two are proposed constitutional amendments; the others are legislative or statutory proposals. It was my high privilege to introduce such a measure, sponsored by the American Legion, in the Senate. Royal C. Johnson (R.), Representative from South Dakota, introduced the measure in the House of Representatives.

This proposal is general in its nature and confers upon the Executive both discretionary powers and mandatory duty. "In case of war, or when the President shall judge the same to be imminent," says the bill, "he is authorized and it shall be his duty when in his opinion such emergency requires it—

"To determine, proclaim, and enscript the material resources, industries, organizations and services over which Government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency, and such control shall be exercised by him through agencies then existing or which he may create for such purpose."

This would the Government be protected against extortion and the soldier assured that while his face is to the enemy, no camp follower is to be flitting with greedy hands from the Nation's strongbox.

The bill also would safeguard the soldier's home folk from exploitation. It authorizes the President "to take such steps as may be necessary to

stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services and commodities are required by the Government or by the civilian population."

"Equalize Burdens"

"To promote peace and to equalize the burdens and to minimize the profits of war" are the avowed purposes of a proposal introduced in the House of Representatives by John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina.

This act sets out that it is the duty of Congress to require that the burdens of war shall be justly and fairly distributed. It also announces the doctrine that to take the profits out of war and to require equal service from all, and to deny special profits, will measurably serve to promote peace.

This bill would establish a fact-finding commission to inquire into and determine measures and procedures best calculated to effect universal mobilization both of dollars and of man power as measures of national defense.

The McSwain bill would name as the members of such fact-finding commission, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, two members of the House of Representatives, two members of the Senate, two members of the military affairs, two members of the Senate committee on military affairs and three "other persons not holding official or governmental position."

This commission would be required to make inquiry as to best means of putting into effect the practice of universal mobilization. The bill sets out as the "guiding principle to control the labors" of the commission, that "true preparedness demands our calm and careful adoption in advance of another war a nation-wide policy of service for all citizens to the end that while young men are laying down for their country the comforts and joys of home and family, their health, their strength and time, their blood, bodies, and life itself, others not required to make these greater sacrifices may be required to lay down equitably and fairly some of their material resources and wealth."

"Industrial Mobilization Act"

The McSwain bill fixes Nov. 1, 1924, as the date for the Fact-Finding Commission to render its report to the President.

Mr. McSwain is sponsor as well for a third legislative proposal now pending in the House. This proposes a series of amendments to the National Defense Act, designed to put into effect the theory of universal mobilization. This proposal is known as the "Industrial Mobilization Act."

It treats with the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, and the War Labor Administration. It proposes amendments to the existing National Defense Act, expanding the powers of the various establishments created to enforce universal mobilization.

To write this into the organic law of the Nation is the purpose of two constitutional amendment proposals. John M. Evans (D.), Representative from Montana, is sponsor for one of them; Mr. Johnson of South Dakota for the other.

The Evans proposal is brief. It declares that "in the event of a declaration of war the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation."

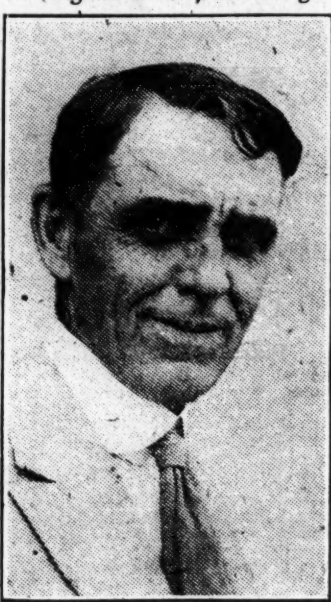
It would also empower Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the amendment.

The Johnson amendment is equally brief and declares "that in the event of a declaration of war by the United States of America against any foreign government or other common enemy, the Congress shall provide for the conscription of every citizen and of all money, industries, and property of whatsoever nature necessary to the prosecution thereof and shall limit the profits for the use of such moneys, industries, and property."

"The Common Defense"

There is no divergence of purpose in the Amendment proposals. The Johnson proposal is perhaps the more specific. The question arises: Is it necessary to write such provisions into the organic law? The Constitution now provides for means to promote "the common defense" and enjoins upon Congress the duty of passing laws appropriate to that purpose

"Purge Stain of Looting"



Underwood & Underwood
SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER

and upon the Executive the duty of putting such laws into effect. It is likely that Congress will prefer the legislative method of providing universal mobilization; holding that an expansion of the organic law to that end is superfluous.

Aside from the manifest fairness and justice of universal mobilization, considerations of peace strongly support it. This consideration was forcefully set forth in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs hearing on the Capper bill by Lieut.-Col. Raymond Bridges, chief of the general staff mobilization section.

"It would be a notice to the world," said Colonel Bridges, "that every resource of this Nation is immediately available for national defense. There is not a nation in the world but would hesitate to arouse that aggregate power."

So much for the effect on the world at large. Now for the effect at home. With opportunity to profiteer removed, the jingo propagandist of interests that prey upon the Nation's need in the hour of war stress is deprived of all incentive to exaggerate situations of momentary-tensity into a flame of war to avail of the opportunity war has heretofore afforded for profiteering debauch.

Universal mobilization is worthy all acceptance. It is in keeping with our best traditions of American patriotism—to hazard all; to risk all in the defense of American institutions and liberties. It is the highest expression of democracy. It proposes a mobilization of the united strength of the Nation on a common basis to meet a common emergency.

GOV. BAXTER LAUDS WEALTH LEVY IDEA

Wars Will Be Rare When All Men Must Contribute and Serve Equally, He Declares

AUGUSTA, Me., May 8 (Special)—"So long as man can profit from war, so long will there be men who plot it," says Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine. "Remove the incentive and make all men either serve or contribute equally, and wars will be rare."

Money is the great provocative, greater even than the lust for power, territory or position. As chairman of the exemption board, throughout the World War, I found that those young men who were profiting from the war were the most reluctant to serve. Fortunately, for the honor of our young men, such cases were few however. Shipyard and industries too often served as a refuge. That never should be so again.

No doubt many of our men would have had the war last "just a little longer." If you kill the profit, you kill the motive. It is equally as vital to take the profit out of preparation for war, as to do so after war has begun. Prepare for peace by killing the profit in preparedness for war.

The fundamental underlying the Monitor's Constitutional amendment is sound, and, if adopted by leading nations, would constitute the greatest single factor toward preventing war. It even might eliminate war altogether. A Constitutional amendment, however, may not be necessary, for Congress has wide powers. In times of peace preparedness profits can be prevented, and in war Congress can take anything required, whether men or property.

Those who believe war desirable, or at least necessary, will hail the amendment as "real preparedness," but their support of it is incidental and does not affect its merits. They favor it because it would give them more power in war, while advocates of peace support it because it would prevent war, or at least make war almost impossible.

ORGANIZED LABOR WILLING TO SHARE FIGHTER'S BURDEN

John L. Lewis Backs Proposal to Attain Peace by Threat of Universal Draft

Organized Labor, through its outstanding spokesmen in the United States, stands squarely behind the proposal for universal conscription. At the 1917 meeting of the American Federation of Labor this plan was indorsed, and Labor leaders still stand by that indorsement. The sentiment of many groups of American workmen on this subject was expressed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, when he declared in regard to the Monitor proposal: "I am in favor of it. The principle is sound. I am inclined to think that the proposition would meet the hearty approval of Labor in general."

Maj. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, voices a similar opinion, when he says:

The plan to draft factories, implements and capital of all sorts, besides men, in the event of another war, as has been urged by The Christian Science Monitor would correct the error of the last war where one of the most tragic circumstances was the accumulation of money on the part of some private individuals who actually became wealthy as a result of the world's misery of war. Such a plan as this, which would probably need a constitutional amendment to make it effective, would do much to pave the way to permanent peace.

In Toledo, O., according to John J. Quinlivan, business agent and secretary of the Central Labor Union, "Organized Labor is unqualifiedly behind the proposition."

Before the Military Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives, recently, Edward F. McGrady, speaking for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared:

Briefly our position is this. We are opposed to any profit being made in time of war by set contractors. We also believe that everything should be done to try to prevent any wars in the future; and we are willing to go on a \$30-a-month basis, and we are ready and willing to eat army rations, when you can make the brokers and bankers and business men and war contractors, and members of Congress and members of the Supreme Court do the same thing. Let us all get in the same boat.

Mr. Lewis, in further analyzing the Monitor plan declared:

The Christian Science Monitor is substantially contributing to the cause of humanity in leading the fight for conscription of capital as well as man power in the event of war. In the human scheme dollars should be inferior to the lives of men and women. Special privileges obtained through human distress cannot be justified by any moral code. The placing of capital and man-power upon a parity will inevitably direct the influences of finance and industry to the prevention of war. A greater boon to humanity could not be given.

JOHN L. LEWIS

During the war I heard it argued in Washington that manufacturers should be allowed to make all the profits they could get, and then be taxed enough to leave them only reasonable net returns. In this way, some argued, every consumer would pay taxes in proportion to his purchases. This is a vicious tenet, especially in war time. But in addition to the control of industry as suggested above, I would welcome special war taxes which would deprive every profiteer of his gains. It is a difficult job, but the War Industries Board blazed a trail in the right direction, and the opportunity to perpetuate the results of its work is one that American business men should seize.

Be Sure to Vote on Monitor Peace Plan!

EVERY individual who votes on one of the ballots printed below will further the cause of peace because of that expression of interest. Opportunity is given to vote for or against the plan proposed, or to suggest an alternative plan. Please vote only once. But please vote!

The Monitor plan, in brief, proposes:

1. To take the profit out of war and preparation for war;
2. Thereby to enlist profit-producing interests in behalf of peace; and
3. To make preparedness, in a national emergency, as nearly 100 per cent effective as possible;

By the immediate enactment of legislation which, in the event of future war, will bring about the mobilization of property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens.

Do you approve this plan in substance?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Name..... Please Print

Address.....

Do you have comments to make on this plan, or suggestions as to an alternate plan?

"Wealth Draft Is Just"



Harris & Ewing
BERNARD M. BARUCH

LAW HELD NEEDED TO DRAFT WEALTH

New York Business Man Outlines Method of Supervising Industry

By LINCOLN CROMWELL

The author of the following article is a member of the firm of William Lelien and Co., of New York City. His indorsement of the plan to take the profits out of war presents the considered viewpoint of an outstanding representative of American business.

If we are confronted with another war emergency—which I hope will never be the case—there is no doubt in the opinion of the great majority of business men that Capital as well as men should be mobilized for national service. This fundamental should be thoroughly settled in advance, and the details of administration should follow the drastic but successful practices worked out during the World War by the War Industries Board.

Its activities seem necessary to me in the program planned to meet a new emergency—as secured by the legislation proposed by The Christian Science Monitor—in order that the opportunity for profits should absolutely cease to be a war incentive.

Patriotism alone will not stop profiteering, for what you are fighting against is group greed. I saw it operating among men who may have been perfectly respectable church wardens in their individual lives. But picture the mass pressure of directors and stockholders operating on mill executives; imagine the sales manager, the "type the Government" chiefly meets, with the opportunity of a steady run on uniform goods and sure payments, racing with the other sales managers to make the high-profit mark of his career; figure all this in the lavishness of war time when the need of the Nation is the greatest thing in sight of the Government buyers.

Can this evil be controlled? I think it can be to a large extent, by putting such a body as the War Industries Board in control of industry, and by giving these men selected for their experience and standing in the very activities they are to direct for the Nation, the power to regulate the flow of raw materials, products, and credit, the supply of labor and the extension of manufacturing facilities. I am opposed to price fixing. It usually fails in its purpose or defeats it. Cost plus is even worse. It encourages production, but it unceasingly puts up costs of material and labor. Plans carefully made in advance should make unnecessary any such demoralizing system as cost plus contracts for Government supplies.

During the war I heard it argued in Washington that manufacturers should be allowed to make all the profits they could get, and then be taxed enough to leave them only reasonable net returns. In this way, some argued, every consumer would pay taxes in proportion to his purchases. This is a vicious tenet, especially in war time. But in addition to the control of industry as suggested above, I would welcome special war taxes which would deprive every profiteer of his gains. It is a difficult job, but the War Industries Board blazed a trail in the right direction, and the opportunity to perpetuate the results of its work is one that American business men should seize.

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Do you approve this plan in substance?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Name..... Please Print

Address.....

Do you have comments to make on this plan, or suggestions as to an alternate plan?

MOBILIZATION OF MATERIALS ADVOCATED AS PEACE STEP BY U. S. BUSINESS LEADERS

Mr. Baruch Says Monitor Plan Is Based on Industrial Strategy—Mr. Clarkson Avers Proposal Would Pacify War-Battering Capital

Three distinguished representatives of American business who are qualified, perhaps, more notably than any other Americans to speak on this subject, have placed upon the peace plan suggested by The Christian Science Monitor the stamp of economic and financial worth and of industrial feasibility.

One, Bernard M. Baruch, was chairman of the War Industries Board of the United States during the war. Another, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, was director of the Council of National Defense and is the author of a recent volume, "American Industry in the World War," which outlines the basis upon which industrial mobilization was being brought about at the conclusion of the war.

Another is Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War. The office of Assistant Secretary of War, in time of war, is assigned the task of mobilizing industry behind the military forces of the Nation. In time of peace, therefore, Mr. Davis is making preparation for just such mobilization, and is qualified to speak not only on its practicality, but on its force as a peace measure.

In a recent address before the General Staff College of the Army War College, Mr. Baruch declared:

If war were to break upon us today, there is one thing I should recommend that has not been done before, and that is to mobilize every dollar, facility and material, as well as every man.

"Sound, Modern Strategy"

It is doubtful if any other American business man is able to make such conclusive answer, as Mr. Baruch, to the contentions of some who have urged that the Monitor plan is unworkable. Mr. Baruch, whose War Industries Board actually was approaching carrying into effect such a plan when the war ended, declares:

If The Christian Science Monitor finds those who say that the drafting of capital and material wealth is not just or not practical, in the actual prospect or conduct of a war, it can cite the actual and very recent experience of our own country in war to prove that it is a policy not only enlightened, but based on sound modern industrial strategy.

Nor is there any doubt, in the minds of these authorities, that universal conscription would be a powerful force to keep the peace. Mr. Clarkson says:

To my mind, to conscript capital in fair measure would not only be simple justice, but would make capital healthily reluctant to enter upon or back wars. When war comes, the threads of a nation's life should be woven impartially, but with uncompromising human justice, into the same fabric of sacrifice.

Mr. Clarkson declares, further:

It is worth the urgent and immediate attention of Congress to debar the War Industries Board from the risk of war which comes from the hope of widespread profiteering and exploitation.

And Mr. Baruch recognizes, along with the practicability of this plan, its forces as a war preventive. He says:

The plan to take the profit out of war also will exercise a powerful restraint on agglomerations of big business. The Government takes under the new conditions will tend to make war profits, not merely equal to peace profits, but by wholesale curtailment of nonessential production—often highly profitable—to make them actually less than peace profits.

"Industrial Preparedness"

Mr. Davis, who is working, in time of peace, to make industrial mobilization effective in time of war, believes that the plan can and must be carried through, and that the assurance that it would be carried through would serve to make war less likely. Mr. Davis declares, in approval of the Monitor plan:

One of the most common expressions we hear, in connection with the study of industrial preparedness, is that we must conscript capital and industry. The end it is desired to reach is to take away inordinate profits and this can be done, in time of war, by fixing prices for essentials, both for the Government requirements and for civilian needs, by excess-profit taxes, by surtaxes on incomes, and by the heavy taxation of luxuries.

A system of taxation, such as this, coupled with a firm resolution on the part of the Government to raise revenue to run the war from current taxation, as much as possible, will tend to minimize the conditions which have arisen in past wars.

The War Department is endeavoring to profit by the lessons of the World War, and has made considerable progress since the passage of the amended

National Defense Act in the matter of figuring out what demands it will make upon industry in case of war; in dividing the United States into procurement districts; and in setting up machinery for the purpose of meeting its requirements with the least confusion.

The certainty that we would, in case war is forced upon us, raise immediately several million men by means of a selective service law and the fact that we would supply them under a system which would bear equally upon all and allow special favors to none, should go far toward keeping us out of war. No individual could then favor war in the hope of reaping large profits.

No other nation would attack us, except as a last resource, if they realized that our enormous manpower and our marvelous resources and productive capacity were ready to spring immediately to our defense. That is the reason I refer to the work of my office as industrial preparedness against war.

How universal conscription would be put into effect, Mr. Baruch has this definite answer: "By putting into legal effect a plan that was working at the end of the World War. It was operating successfully, with the full consent of American business and with the co-operation of practically all of it. The detailed plan seems elaborate, but the broad principles can be made ready for application by means of a skeleton organization, which would have the record of the actions of the War Industries Board. This organization could be set up at the same time the mandate of executive power is granted for war control of our economic resources as provided by the American Constitution."

I recommend that legislation be put into effect that would give power to the President, in case of war or threatened war, to mobilize immediately the resources of the Nation. That would mean the mobilization of men, money, materials, manufacturing facilities, and food; the fixing of all prices—that means labor also; and the regulation and distribution of production. In charge of this work an industrial strategist or board should be placed."

PROPOSAL IS HAILED AS WAR PREVENTIVE

Western Editor Declares Monitor Plan Would Deter Nation From Entering War

Middle western sentiment, perhaps, has no more outstanding representative than William Allen White, the Kansas editor, whose Emporia Gazette has an international reputation. Mr. White, in a leading editorial, gives a rousing western indorsement of the Monitor plan, as follows:

The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"Doubtless the amendment referred to would not be needed; but what a tremendous lever it would be against rushing the Nation into war. With the amendment starting would-be profiteers in the face they would not be so free to yell their heads off to bring on war, for the slaughter of other men's boys. Of course all wars are not brought on by rich and greedy men. Many are brought on by the impatient folly of the folks. But impatience is more clamorous, and folly more vociferous and wild when rich men, who do see great gains in war join the clamor and their leadership add respectability to the madness or an unreasonable hour. The amendment should be presented to the American people and should be pressed in every state. It would surely be adopted."

With it should go provision for a direct vote of the people upon a declaration of war, when armed intervention was not imminent. There are times when it is necessary for every man and every nation to fight. But those times will be divided by 10 if legal provision is made for an opportunity to stop, consider and conciliate before the fighting actually begins.

"To make the clamor for war unpopular, and to make the greedy responsible for their super-patriotism would help a little. And anything that would lessen the liability of war should receive the support of all Christian men—even when the device may be clumsy and full of faults. For, after all, weapons of peace are sharpened by use as well as those of war."

MONITOR PEACE PLAN BALLOT

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1. To take the profit out of war and preparation for war;
2. Thereby to enlist profit-producing interests in behalf of peace; and
3. To make preparedness, in a national emergency, as nearly 100 per cent effective as possible;

By the immediate enactment of legislation which, in the event of future war, will bring about the mobilization of property equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens.

Do you approve this plan in substance?

YES ☐ NO ☐

Name..... Please Print

Address.....

Do you have comments to make on this plan, or suggestions as to an alternate plan?

Vote, Clip and Mail to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

MONITOR PEACE PLAN BALLOT

The Monitor plan, in brief, proposes:

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PRINCETON FOUR MEETS NORWICH

Play Today at Fort Hamilton—Harvard Shuts Out Virginia M. I., 11 to 0

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 8.—The poloists of Princeton and Norwich universities face each other today in an elimination match in the second intercollegiate polo championship at Fort Hamilton. On Saturday the first semifinal game will be played, when the Yale University four, which won from Pennsylvania Military College, will meet that of the United States Military Academy, which overcame the Cornell University team.

Harvard University won its way into the semifinal round yesterday when it defeated the Virginia Military Institute team of Gordonsville by the one-sided score of 11 goals to 0. Team play played a considerable part in the victory of the Cambridge four, though the loan of a number of the ponies from Meadowbrook, now in training for the international match, by alumni of Harvard, had its effect. The Virginians also used borrowed ponies in part, eight of the string coming from the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Neither team displayed the finished play shown in previous matches. The riding was good, but Virginia showed poor mallet work, also a tendency to foul that gave Harvard many free shots. As far as riding was concerned, the teams were fairly even, although the Cadets had trouble with their mounts. R. G. Stokes, on one occasion being dismounted, and compelled to chase his horse off the field, while at least one goal was won as the result of a balk by a Virginia pony on a hit-out.

From the start Harvard exhibited the better play. Soon after the throw-in, Virginia made a safety though the free shot was missed by G. E. Kent. A foul by John Wise of Virginia, in crossing the path of an opponent, gave F. D. Stranahan a try soon after. Several passes in front of goal came first, one actually hitting a post, then R. A. Pinkerton sent the ball through for the first score. A foul by Wise gave another free shot as the period closed.

Stranahan and his teammates kept the ball close to the Virginia goal from the start of the second period. Finally Stranahan shot the ball through from a sharp angle. Half a minute later, Kent carried the ball down the field in a series of hard, long drives and sent it straight through for 20 yards.

Team play accounted for both of Harvard's scores in the third chukker, with Stranahan and Kent acting as feeders toward the goal and J. W. Tufts taking an effective position to make the final shot. It was during this period that Stokes was dismounted.

When the second half started Yates replaced Stokes and this change was slightly more effective, with Harvard unable to score during the earlier part of the fifth period, until another long run and drive by Kent gave him his second goal.

But at the start of the next period, Pinkerton took a hit-out, after Ferguson's horse balked, and scored in nine seconds, and then made another before the first minute was over, on another miss by Ferguson. Kent then took the goal. Then the Harvard combination swung into action once more, and Tufts got two more before the period ended, both on scrimmages.

Virginia made a great effort at the start of the final period and Harvard was compelled to resort to a safety to prevent a score. But Kent made a good stop of the free shot and then another combination effort gave Tufts another chance, and he scored another goal for the final score. The summary:

HARVARD VIRGINIA M. I.
No. 1—J. W. Tufts.....M. John Wise
No. 2—F. D. Stranahan.....M. K. Kellogg
No. 3—R. A. Pinkerton.....
Back—G. E. Kent.....E. D. Ferguson
Score—Harvard University 11, Virginia Military Institute 0. Goals—Tufts 5, Pinkerton 3, Kent 2, Stranahan 1. Referee—Capt. J. P. Neu, U. S. A. Timekeeper—Lieut. W. F. Karlson, U. S. A.

DALRYMPLE IS PICKED
NEW YORK, May 8.—The American Olympic soccer squad, which sails Saturday, has been increased to 17. It was learned today, with the addition of S. H. Dalrymple, a member of the Disston Athletic Association of Tacoma, Pa. Dalrymple is the eighth forward in the squad and the eighth man from the vicinity of Philadelphia.

Eastern Divers Are Under a Handicap

Lack of Springboards for Olympic Candidates to Practice On

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 7.—The defeat of Miss Elizabeth Becker of Philadelphia by Miss Carol Fletcher of Pasadena, Calif., in the recent competition for the women's national indoor springboard championship, held in Los Angeles, calls attention to a serious handicap which eastern Olympic aspirants will have to overcome in order to make the United States team which goes to Paris. This handicap also exists in the case of masculine contenders, but in a minor degree. Miss Becker has twice won the national indoor title against such well-known aquatic stars as Miss Alleen Rignin and Miss Helen Wainwright, and yet Miss Fletcher succeeded in winning over the Quaker City representative with a comfortable margin of four points, and this despite the fact that the former champion had been regarded as a sure winner.

The handicap which the eastern divers are facing is a lack of indoor equipment on which to practice, and the fact that they will be unable to get in any outdoor practice to speak of before the tryouts. There is not a 10-foot board available for women competitors within a radius of 20 miles of New York, and yet Miss Rignin, Olympic champion, and Miss Wainwright, who placed second in the world's title without an opportunity to practice under standard conditions until she reaches the other side. The same applies to the men's side. This year, second to Miss Rignin at the last Olympics, and Miss Helen Meaney, national high-diving champion. In the case of high diving the situation is even more serious for the eastern divers, who are assembling a high-diving tower in the vicinity of New York, whereas the springboard divers can at least practice from one-meter boards.

In 1920 the tryouts were not held until the middle of July, and this gave an opportunity for everybody, westerners and easterners alike, to get in some outdoor practice. This year, however, the tryouts will be held during the first week in June, before the outdoor season has begun in the metropolitan district. Since high-diving platforms are seldom built indoors, this means that the only practice which competitors not hailing from California or Florida will get will be confined to two or three days before the deciding meet. On the other hand, the Californians have been diving outdoors for several months, and should be in top-notch condition when the tryouts arrive. The case of springboard diving, the men of the metropolitan district have access to one 10-foot board of standard measurements; but, as regards high diving, they are in an even worse situation. Yet they will be forced to compete against a number of Stanford University divers who not only have the advantage of outdoor practice, but, in addition, the tutelage of the man who has been chosen to coach the Olympic team.

Under such circumstances the Olympic selection committee is justified in holding that the places made by the competitors in the tryouts shall not be final in determining upon selections. It is evident that an eastern diver who may not place well in the tryouts merely because of lack of facilities for practice might be developed materially in the three weeks which will elapse after the arrival of the team in France; and, therefore, the natural ability, as well as the past records of the participants, will be considered before a team is picked.

OSBORNE'S STYLE QUESTIONED
NEW YORK, May 8.—The American Olympic Committee is confident that the high jumping style of H. M. Osborne, Illinois Athletic Club star and holder of the world's indoor record, is legal and that he will be permitted to compete in the Olympic Games in Paris, despite the objections of France. The decision now is in the hands of the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which acts as an Olympic jury in such cases. The basis of France's action is said to be an article from an American paper describing Osborne's style as more of a dive or roll over the bar than a jump. The American committee is confident that the legality of Osborne's style will be upheld by the international council, which is composed of representatives from France, Sweden, Great Britain and Hungary. The Swedish representative has already announced that he thinks the French objection should not be upheld.

WASHINGTON'S CREW COACH, CALLOW, SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

To Stay Four Years More—Oarsmen Hard at Work for Hudson Classic

Seattle, Wash., May 8 (Special).—Russell Callow signed yesterday a new contract to coach rowing at University of Washington for four years after the expiration of his present contract, which runs out next spring. Coach Callow asked the university board of control for a decision on granting him a new contract before he leaves for Poughkeepsie with the Washington varsity and junior varsity eights. University officials were quick to make arrangements for holding their nationally famed crew mentor. They did not wish to have a repetition of the E. O. Leader episode. Leader left Washington for Yale, where he has been very successful. Callow's new contract calls for a salary of \$6000 a year. This is considerably less than an eastern offer he has been considering; but Callow says he would rather coach a crew at his alma mater than in the east.

The Washington varsity crew that defeated California by a 10-length margin April 12, on Lake Washington, is now in the midst of a month's intensive training prior to departure for Poughkeepsie, May 29, where the local oarsmen will defend their national title. It has been definitely decided that Washington will enter two crews in the Hudson rowing classic, and that the American Henley on the Schuylkill, May 31, and the Olympic tryouts on the same river, June 13-14, will not be participated in. The Washington varsity will go east with the varsity to compete in the two-mile race on the Hudson and to help train the varsity for the big event.

Seattle and Northwest rowing fans and alumni of the university have consummated a drive for necessary funds to finance the eastern invasion. Over \$10,000 has been raised and now nothing stands in the way of the trip. Coach Callow has said that his eight this year is as good as last year's. The national championship crew, and that if training for the next month goes on as it should, this year's eight has a chance of being a better boat load of sweepers than last year's.

Certainly the boat this year will be heavier than last year. The Purple and Gold bladesmen averaged 172 pounds in the year last year. This year's varsity this year averaged 176 pounds to the man, as it participated in the California regatta. A pound or so of this weight, however, will be taken off during the training period before the Hudson classic.

In all probability, there will be no change in the personnel of the varsity over the way it rowed in the recent regatta. A. M. Ulbricksen '26, who stroked the freshman shell last year, has beaten out Dow Walling '25, varsity stroke last year, for the No. 3 position. Ulbricksen is a better stroke for a heavy shell than Walling, who has moved back to the No. 4 position. The other men in the boat are fairly certain of retaining their footings, though Coach Callow will make no promises to that effect.

F. W. Spahn '24, No. 7, a veteran of two Poughkeepsie regattas, is considered the finest oarsman in the boat and his position is assured. Hal Condon '25, No. 6, pulled the same year in the freshman eight two years ago and is a strong blade. R. G. France '24, No. 4, and Max Luft '24, No. 2, rowed in opposite positions in last year's varsity. They are fairly certain of their positions. Harrison Sanford '25, No. 3, rowed in the same position in last year's freshman shell. H. J. Dutton '26, bow, rowed No. 7 in last year's freshman eight. Capt. Donald Grant '24, coxswain and in reality, a rowing coach, done up in small package.

will handle the tiller ropes on the Hudson for the third time in as many years. Grant will be right at home on the old historic stream.

The junior varsity eight will be a lighter shell than the varsity. Not that there are not enough heavy men to fill it. The third varsity is a heavier boatload of oarsmen than the varsity. But the junior varsity has proved that it is a fast-going eight over the two-mile course and some of the heavier lads have had to give way to their lighter, but more experienced and finished fellow oarsmen.

The junior varsity has been boated as follows for the past month and will probably row in this order at Poughkeepsie: K. A. Meserve '34, stroke; W. A. Malone '25, No. 7; Keith Enloe '24, No. 6; W. D. Abel '25, No. 5; G. N. Thompson '25, No. 4; T. D. Bolles '24, No. 3; G. B. Gill '24, No. 2 and William Walker '25, bow. Either Herbert Morcom '25, or Carl Parrish '24 will be coxswain for this shell.

It is probable that Washington will not enter other regattas than the Poughkeepsie event. For the past two years the Husky sweepers have stopped off at Wisconsin for a race with the Badger oarsmen on Lake Mendota. But Wisconsin is to enter its varsity at Poughkeepsie, so there would be no reason for a dual race before the Hudson.

Friendly relations existing between the Naval Academy and Washington varsity have been about by two crew encounters and the Pasadena football game. Honors between the two institutions stand even now, each having won a regatta, and the gridiron contest being a 14-14 tie. Washington's varsity oarsmen were eager to participate in the Olympic tryouts in competition with the varsity, but the university faculty has decided otherwise.

COLGATE NETMEN TO VISIT N. E.
HAMILTON, N. Y., May 8.—The Colgate University tennis team, which recently returned from a southern trip with nine straight victories, left last night for a three-day tour through New England. The team will meet Yale University, Harvard University, and Holy Cross College. The team consists of Captain Devine, Young, Bennett, and Rockafellow, all veterans, and Manager W. S. Cole.

WEST POINT WINS BY A SET
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 8.—United States Military Academy and Williams College divided honors in the singles tennis yesterday at two all. Williams won the first match in the doubles, Marsh and Baker defeating Garbisch and Baldwin, 6-4, 6-1. The second doubles went only one set which Army won, Hedekin and Bennett defeating Becker and Cook, 6-3.

AUSTRALIAN TEAMS SAIL
By Special Cable
SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 8.—The Australian Davis Cup team, Olympic Games team and the rifle team which is to shoot at Bisley sailed from here Tuesday.

Another "World's Series" Opens Soon

Four to Play for Three-Cushion Billiard Title

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., May 8.—Dates for the "World's Series" of the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League, in which the four players finishing at the top of the regular schedule play for the title and a salary of \$3000, were announced here today. The series starts at Philadelphia, May 12, 13 and 14.

Otto Reisel, who is sure of third place and the \$1500 prize, is to be the host at the first string of engagements. The scene then shifts to the table of J. M. Layton of St. Louis, a former champion, May 14, 17 and 18. T. S. Denton of Kansas City, the deposed titleholder, entertains the contenders on May 19, 20 and 21.

R. L. Cannelfax of Detroit, winner of the title for the regular season and the prize of \$2500, will make his last stands in defense of the crown at home, May 23, 24, and 25. This schedule duplicates that of the recent "World's Series" for the pocket billiards title, changing only Minneapolis for St. Louis.

Layton had captured the second place prize of \$2000, while Denton, although having two games remaining today with H. H. Heal of Toledo, claims fourth prize of \$1200.

C. H. FISCHER RESIGNS FROM TENNIS TEAMS
PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Declaring that he was out of sympathy with the writer-interpretation of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, C. H. Fischer, intercollegiate champion, last night forwarded his resignation as a member of the American Olympic and Davis Cup squads to J. S. Myrick of New York, chairman of the Davis Cup committee.

Fischer, who writes tennis and other sports articles for a local newspaper, said he was convinced that he was not violating "the recognized standards of amateurism," and added: "However, if my status on Jan. 1, 1925, continues the same as it now is, the report of the amateur rule committee stated that I will be violating Article II, Section 5, of the amateur rule. Therefore, in the eyes of the amateur rule committee, I must be violating that clause now. For this reason I feel that my resignation at this time is not only in order, but imperative in the interest of international amateur sports."

Fischer is the second leading player from the Philadelphia district to resign from the Olympic and Davis Cup teams as a result of the U. S. L. T. A.'s interpretation of the amateur rule. William T. Tilden '24, national champion, resigned about two weeks ago.

STEVENS IS WINNER OF LACROSSE GAME
NEW YORK, May 8.—Stevens Institute defeated Lehigh University at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday in their inter-

BRITISH BEGIN THEIR TRYOUTS

Long Series Elimination Matches Start Soon

LONDON, April 22 (AP).—Six training grounds for athletes ambitious to participate in the Olympic Games have been established in England. North of the Tweed, the Scots have put all their football fields at the disposal of Olympic aspirants. The British Olympic Association, with \$150,000 in its purse, has provided trainers and coaches for promising youths anxious to make the trip. Within a few weeks a long series of elimination matches will begin to weed out the mediocre and find out the real talent in the hundreds of ambitious lads who want to prove their ability at Colombus Stadium in July. First there will be county matches, then district meets, and finally, on June 20-21, the national championships at Stamford Bridge, near London. After this meeting the British team for sports under the control of the Amateur Athletic Association will be selected.

Meanwhile, governing bodies in other fields of sport—swimming, boxing, fencing, rowing, and so on—are eagerly watching the efforts of would-be heroes and heroines of the Olympics. Nothing startling in the nature of speed or strength has yet been reported among the British aspirants, but the weather has been so wet and wintry that no one has expected any record breaking. The British are particularly hopeful of success in the long-distance runs, some of the shorter track events, and in swimming, though, in the water sports, there is some doubt of equaling the experts from America.

AMERICANS WIN DOUBLES
LONDON, May 8.—Jay Gould of Philadelphia and C. H. Cutting of New York defeated E. M. Maerlin and C. N. Bruce of England in the doubles competition of the international court tennis tournament here, yesterday, winning 4-6, 1-6, 6-5, 6-5, 6-4. The British players led in the third set, when Gould's game rose to its highest brilliance, the Americans winning the third and also the fourth backhand sets. But two singles matches remain in the tournament, the Americans needing only one of them to win the Bathurst Cup.

ANNAPOLIS NETMEN WIN
ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 8.—The United States Naval Academy won a tennis match from Lafayette here yesterday, 5 to 1, taking three of the four singles and both doubles. Lyman of the Navy and Beoken of Lafayette exhibited the highest grade of tennis in the singles.

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The "Play-Boy" MOC \$6

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DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. & Grand River
EVANSTON, ILL., 524-26 Davis St.
KANSAS CITY, Grand Av. & 11th St.
MILWAUKEE, 2-13 Grand Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 52d St.
OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
PHILADELPHIA, 1524-6 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.
PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.
ST. LOUIS, 7th & St. Charles
ST. PAUL, Robert at 6th St.
SEATTLE, 4th Av. & University St.

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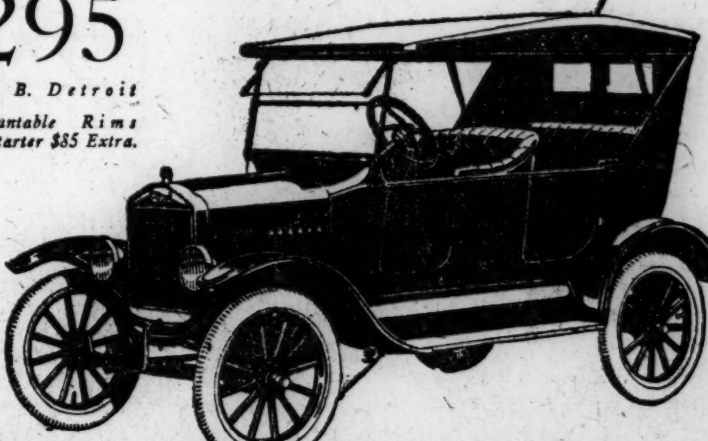
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CHECKER PLAY
IN SEMIFINALFour New York State Experts
Battling for United States
Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 8.—The battle for the checker championship of the United States is now in the semifinals, with four New York State players fighting it out for the first four prizes. L. C. Ginsberg and Samuel Gonotsky, the unbeaten Brooklyn players, are meeting each other on one board, with Alfred Jordan, former English star of New York City, and J. F. Horr of Buffalo playing at the other. Neither was able to complete his play, the first pair playing four draws, the first two being a cross opening, and the others a Glasgow. Horr and Jordan played six draws before play was suspended for last night. The rest of the prizes were decided at the close of the play for the day. First, G. M. Tanner, Chicago, lost to Jordan, and then defeated young Michael Leibler of Toledo. This gave him seventh prize, with Leibler next. Ray Gould, Lewiston, Me., withdrew when paired with H. O. Newcomb, Akron, O., giving the latter ninth with Gould tenth. H. S. Hell of Boston, and L. M. Lewis of Kansas City, Mo., tied for fifth prize, decided not to play, but to divide the prize money for fifth and sixth. The summaries:

AMERICAN CHECKER CONGRESS—
Seventh Round

Alfred Jordan, Chicago, defeated G. M. Tanner, Chicago, (11 draws).
G. M. Tanner defeated Michael Leibler, 1-0 (5 draws).

MISS WILLS DUE IN
NEW YORK SUNDAY

Sails for England May 14, Arriving There May 20

NEW YORK, May 8.—Miss Helen Wills of California, 18-year-old holder of the women's national singles tennis championship, will arrive in this city Sunday from the Pacific coast, en route to Europe, where she will represent the United States in the women's international tennis championships in England and the Olympic Games championships in Paris. She will be accompanied by her mother.

Stories of the rapid development in Miss Wills' game have preceded her to the Atlantic seaboard. Those who have followed her winter play on the coast are of the opinion that she will arrive in Paris as the outstanding contender for Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen's world's title. She will sail for England on the Benicaria on May 14, arriving in London on May 20, where she will have almost a month of practice on the English courts before the international matches at Wimbledon, June 18 and 19. The following week she will play in the all-England championships on the same courts.

Her present plans will take her to Paris immediately upon the conclusion of the latter tournament where she will have 10 days to become familiar with the surface playing conditions on Paris courts where the Olympic championships will be held. July 13 to 20 in the Colombes Stadium. She will sail for home on July 26 to defend her title in the women's national championships scheduled for Forest Hills the second week in August.

OREGON BOWLS IN THE
TWELFTH TO IDAHO

EUGENE, Ore., May 8 (Special).—The University of Oregon baseball nine, after making runs in the ninth inning to tie the score, finally lost here yesterday after 12 innings to University of Idaho, 6 to 5. H. A. Hobson '25, drove out a home run for Oregon with one on base in the ninth after two men had been put out. Neither side then scored until the first of the twelfth, when V. T. Stivers '25 knocked a home run for the visitors.

The Idaho nine led until the ninth inning, making a score in each of the first two innings, two in the sixth and one in the eighth. A. D. Golden '25, pitched good ball, although he weakened in the seventh and ninth. P. H. Ringling '24 pitched 10 innings for Oregon, being relieved by C. S. Phil '25. The game was full of brilliant play and clever fielding; the Idahoans played especially well in the field. The score by innings:

ONLY 42 ENTRIES FOR
OPEN GOLF TO DATE

NEW YORK, May 7.—Although entries for the United States open golf championship close a week from today, only 42 players have filed their entry so far, the United States Golf Association announced today. Preparations, however, have been made in the expectation that close to 400 golfers will tee up for the sectional qualifying tournaments to be held May 27 and 28 at Worcester, Mass., and Oak Park, Ill., to determine participants in the championship play at Detroit, June 5 and 6. Heading the entrants to date are R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, the titleholder, and M. R. Marston of Philadelphia. United States amateur champion Jones is exempt from the qualifying tests but Marston will attempt to qualify at Worcester. Other eastern candidates entered include Hajo Green, Rappert, Mass., Leo Diegel, Fred McLeod, former open champion, and Robert Barnett, all off Washington.

Entries for the western qualifying play

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:00 P. M.

RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON

Seats at Horace Partridge's Tel. Cong. 4010

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include Ira Couch, Chicago, 1923 western junior amateur champion; David Robertson, Redford, Mich.; Frank Waugh and W. C. Sherwood, Newark, O.; P. T. Sprague, Memphis, Tenn.; W. E. Melhorn, St. Louis; A. R. Espinosa, Chicago, and C. H. Perkins, Brantford, Can.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	8	.574
Detroit	11	8	.574
Boston	9	8	.529
Chicago	9	9	.500
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Washington	9	11	.450
Cleveland	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	6	12	.333

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Washington 5, Boston 4 (11 innings).
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 10, Cleveland 8.
Detroit at Chicago (today).

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.

INDIANS LOSE HITTING CONTEST

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Nine pitchers were used in the game between St. Louis and Cleveland, yesterday, the former winning, 10 to 8. Nine two-base hits were made, the feature of the game being the hitting of Jacobson, St. Louis center fielder, who made five hits in five times at bat. The Indians used practically all their pitchers, but two big innings gave the Browns enough runs to win. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 13 2

Cleveland 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 13 2

Batteries—Shooker, Voight, Pruett, Bayne.

Edwards, Collins, Cieselsky, Morton, Levens.

Edwards, Collins, Cieselsky, Morton, Levens.

Owens and Holmes, 11th—2h, 5m.

YANKS WIN AGAIN

NEW YORK, May 7.—New York gained its third straight victory over the Athletics, here, yesterday, 7 to 4, and incidentally gave Philadelphia a 10-0 record. The defeat, a 7-to-0 advantage for New York in the seventh inning was too much to overcome even with the aid of two home runs by Miller and Hauser. Both teams hit hard.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 15 0

Philadelphia 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 2

Batteries—Pennock, Hoyt and Schanz.

Naylor, Walberg, Ogden and Perkins. Umphries—Connolly, Dinneen and Rowlands.

Time—2h, 5m.

RED SOX WINNING STREAK BROKEN

After overcoming a three-run lead, the Boston Red Sox lost to the Washington Senators, yesterday, in the eleventh inning by a wild pitch, 5 to 4. Every man on the Washington team made a hit, but they were kept well scattered by the veteran pitcher, Quinn. McGraw of Washington was unsteady, giving seven bases on balls. Both sides were hit hard up to the fourth inning. This loss was the first sustained by the Red Sox in six games. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 R H E

Washington 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 13 0

Boston 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 0

Batteries—McGraw and Reed; Quinn and O'Neill. Umphries—Evans and Nallin.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Holy Cross 3, Princeton 2.

Brown 1, Yale 0.

Harvard 6, Bowdoin 3.

Western Mass. 3, Massachusetts A. C. 6.

Colgate 6, St. Lawrence 4.

Tufts 5, Connecticut A. C. 4.

Amherst 3, Massachusetts A. C. 6.

Washington and Lee 7, Annapolis 2.

Cornell 12, Hamilton 7.

West Virginia Univ. 20, Salem College 2.

Yale Freshmen 8, Choate School 4.

Delaware 4, St. Joseph's College 2.

Albright, 1st Franklin and Marshall 7.

Lehigh 7, Rutgers 1.

Cushing 11, Exeter 8.

New Hampshire 6, Worcester P. I. 4.

Amherst Academy 4, Andover 2.

Lafayette 15, Lebanon Valley 4.

Georgia Tech 2, Virginia 1.

Oglethorpe 11, Alabama 7.

LAYTON WINS TWICE

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8 (Special).—Two games were taken by J. M. Layton of this city and H. H. Hehl of Toledo in the final appearance here of the regular schedule of the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. The scores were 50 to 39 in 61 innings and 50 to 38 in 64 innings. Layton had high runs of 5 and 6, Hehl had a pair of 4s.

OHIO STATE GOLFERS
LOSE TO MICHIGAN

COLUMBUS, O., May 8 (Special).—Ohio State University lost its first intercollegiate conference match yesterday when the University of Michigan team won on the Scioto Country Club course by the score of 18 to 12. C. A. King '26 and G. E. King '26, twins of the Buckeye team, were the stars for the losers, scoring all of Ohio's points, while Quirk, who made the course in 78, and Capt. H. T. Smith '24

Open Contestants
Face Tricky CourseOakland Links Offers About the
Best Test in United States

DETROIT, Mich., May 8 (AP).—The golf course at the Oakland Hills Country Club, where the United States open championship will be played June 5 and 6, is regarded by expert golfers as providing about the best test of golfing of any course in the country. Deceiving distances, shifting winds and fairways that are well trapped are some of the handicaps that beset players unfamiliar with the links, and even those who have played over the course before must be on their game, or they will find plenty to concern them.

The total yardage of the course is 6771, and par is 72. Most often it is from the west, an aid to the player on the first and second holes but dead against him on 7, 8 and 9, while on the other holes it blows across the fairways. The breeze, however, is never constant, shifting frequently enough to make the course a different test entirely, even on the same day.

The difficulty found by most golfers trying out the course for the first time lies in the deceiving distances, resulting in underclubbing shots. Although the fairways are wide and rolling, they are trapped, and only 25 yards, but any curves either to right or left from the fairway take the ball into traps.

The 450-yard No. 10 and the 386-yard No. 11 require careful drives and second shots to avoid hazards. The No. 12 hole is 360 yards, the longest of the 18, and regarded as the most difficult. The drive is from a hill into a valley, with a pond at the right about 200 yards from the tee. A slice is apt to go into the water, while on the left is long grass. Par for the hole is 5.

The 130-yard No. 13 is negotiated with a mushy pitch to the green which is surrounded by sand traps. The drive is on No. 14 calls for a carry of 175 yards over a marsh. The hole is 475 yards. No. 15 hole of 390 yards is another check, and No. 16, measuring 360 yards, is one of the most picturesque and difficult of the course. No. 17 is another short hole (183 yards) with a par 3, and No. 18, which is 470 yards, is an elbow calling for a good brassie to follow the drive.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Philadelphia Nationals continued their brilliant work against the New York champions yesterday, forcing their opponents to go 10 innings to win, 4 to 2. Hubbell of the Phillies and Barnes of the Giants allowed only seven hits each. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 0

New York 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1

Batteries—Barnes, Ryan and Snyder.

Hubbell and Henline. Umphries—McCormick and O'Day. Time—1h, 50m.

PITTSBURGH STOPPED BY CUBS

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Pitcher Kaufmann held the climbing Pittsburgh club to eight hits and won for Chicago, here, yesterday, 5 to 1. Five Pittsburgh pitchers failed to stop the hard-hitting Cubs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Chicago 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 14 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2

Batteries—Kaufmann and O'Farrell.

Cooper, Adams, Stone, Steininger, Lundgren and Gooch. Umphries—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h, 44m.

NEW YORK WINS IN TENTH

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Philadelphia Nationals continued their brilliant work against the New York champions yesterday, forcing their opponents to go 10 innings to win, 4 to 2. Hubbell of the Phillies and Barnes of the Giants allowed only seven hits each. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 0

New York 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1

Batteries—Barnes, Ryan and Snyder.

Hubbell and Henline. Umphries—McCormick and O'Day. Time—1h, 50m.

VISITING CREWS
ON THE CHARLESColumbia and Pennsylvania in
Boston for Races With Crimson

Harvard's visiting crew opponents of next Saturday—Columbia University and University of Pennsylvania—which, with Technology, meet the Crimson in its first regatta of the season, are having their first workouts over the course today. The Columbia crews, varsity and second varsity, arrived last night, and had their first workout at 11:30 this morning. Later this afternoon the men will have a second workout.

The Pennsylvania oarsmen after a late arrival this morning immediately went to the Hotel Lenox where the Columbia men are stopping and had dinner. Their boats and paraphernalia came on the same train and were taken right out to Cambridge, where the Penn crews will take a trial spin over the course at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Columbia brought 25 men, including coaches and manager for its two crews, while Penn brought 35 for three crews. Tomorrow night at 7 o'clock the Columbia, Penn and Massachusetts Institute of Technology 150-pounders, varsity and second varsity will attend an informal dinner at the Varsity Club in the way of entertainment under the auspices of Harvard authorities. All the crews and associates, excepting the two local freshmen crews, will attend.

Harvard will take another trial spin over the course tonight and probably all competing crews will practice starts and other preliminary details tomorrow. The two Harvard freshmen crews, like the varsity, will workout today and finish up tomorrow.

The western end of the tennis courts has been definitely decided upon by the Harvard University planning board as the location for the new baseball cage. Work upon the cage will start early in the fall, and it probably will be available for next winter's practice. Several other locations were under advisement, but even though five courts will be put out of use, it appears to be the most appropriate place. Maj. F. W. Moore '33, graduate treasurer, also announced that the remaining courts may be rebuilt with asphalt to make them usable in the spring.

Harvard's varsity golf team won its sixth straight victory in defeating Brown University at Providence, R. I., yesterday, 9 to 0. The work of Clark Hodder '25 and J. J. Mapey '25 featured the afternoon's play. Mapey had a card of 71. J. E. Toulmin '25 Harvard, defeated G. S. Robinson Jr. '24 of Bowdoin University in a pitcher's duel in their baseball game at Soldiers Field yesterday, 6 to 3. Harvard made only three hits while Bowdoin collected four. An unsteady first inning on the part of Bowdoin's players gave the Crimson five of its six runs. Bowdoin made seven errors during the game.

New York University's lacrosse team shut out the Harvard varsity by a score of 7 to 0. The visitor's defense and offense were both much better than

were the luminaries for the Wolverines. The margin in the play was not so decisive as the score indicates. The winners made 410 points in the two forenoon and 8½ in the four twosomes. Just prior to the game, R. S. Rogers '25 was elected captain of the Ohio State team. The summary:

Capt. H. T. Smith, Michigan, defeated Capt. R. S. Rogers, Ohio State, 3 to 0. Quirk, Michigan, defeated Patrusio, Ohio State, 3 to 0. E. T. Broderick, Michigan, defeated G. E. King, Ohio State, 2 to 1. C. A. King, Ohio State, defeated M. S. Crosby, Michigan, 2½ to 1½.

FOURSMEN
Capt. H. T. Smith and Quirk, Michigan, defeated Capt. R. S. Rogers and Patrusio, Ohio State, 6 to 0. M. S. Crosby and E. T. Broderick, Michigan, defeated C. A. King and G. E. King, Ohio State, 4 to 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	5	.737
Cincinnati	13	6	.684
Chicago	12	10	.543
Brooklyn	10	9	.526
Pittsburgh	10	11	.476
Boston	6	10	.373
Philadelphia	5	11	.313
St. Louis	5	11	.313

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
New York 4, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
Chicago at Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, rain.

GAMES TODAY

New York at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Pittsburgh.

Cincinnati at St. Louis.

BRAVES BREAK LOSING STREAK

BROOKLYN, May 8.—The Boston Braves defeated Brooklyn, here, yesterday, 4 to 1, and broke up their long losing streak which brought them from third from the top in the league standing to the same distance from the foot. Marquard was effective for the winners in 1½ first three innings which the Superbas were never able to threaten. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0

Boston 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 0

Batteries—Marquard and Smith.

Henry, Decatur and Taylor. Umphries—Pittman, Powell and Moran. Time—1h, 54m.

PITTSBURGH STOPPED BY CUBS

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—Pitcher Kaufmann held the climbing Pittsburgh club to eight hits and won for Chicago, here, yesterday, 5 to 1. Five Pittsburgh pitchers failed to stop the hard-hitting Cubs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Chicago 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 14 0

Pittsburgh 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2

Batteries—Kaufmann and O'Farrell.

Cooper, Adams, Stone, Steininger, Lundgren and Gooch. Umphries—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h, 44m.

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Philadelphia 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 13 0

New York 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 1

Batteries—Barnes, Ryan and Snyder.

Hubbell and Henline. Umphries—McCormick and O'Day. Time—1h, 50m.

FAMOUS PRINCETON
Coach on Football

Reading, Pa., May 8
W. ROPER, former coach of Princeton University's football team, speaking before the University Club of Reading last night, declared that college football in America was not commercialized.

"Every man who attends a Saturday afternoon football game between colleges is not commercializing the sport," he said. "Instead, he is assisting in the athletic education of 90 per cent of the college youth of the land. Every time a college sends away a team it loses money, unless it be a football team, and the enormous income from football is the only balance which permits the athletic system of colleges to be continued."

Lawson Robinson, track coach at the University of Pennsylvania, and trainer of the American Olympic team, predicted that the United States would win the track and field events of the Olympic Games, despite the advancement of overseas nations in the field of sports.

Reiselt wins last home games Philadelphia, Pa., May 8 (Special).—Otto Reiselt, representing Philadelphia, won the last home United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League matches, Wednesday, from August Kiechler of Chicago. Reiselt took the afternoon match, 50 to 31, in 55 innings, and in the evening, 50 to 32, in 59 innings. Reiselt showed rare skill in completing the evening match, with an unfinished run of 8. The Philadelphia team was never hard pressed in the afternoon match. Whenever he was hard pressed he proved that he was master of his western opponent, and put together some fine clusters.

KANSAS IS WINNER
OVER OKLAHOMA

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 8 (Special).—In winning two out of three singles matches and one doubles match with the visiting University of Oklahoma tennis players were yesterday, University of Kansas won, six out of seven matches, in the two-day series. Kansas' record for the past three weeks portends that it will be a strong contender for the Missouri Valley Conference championship this season.

V. M. Rogers '26, undefeated so far this season, continued to be the outstanding star on the Kansas team, yesterday defeating Robert Brandenburg '26 in straight sets. Though G. W. Smith '26, for Kansas, had little difficulty in vanquishing Glenn Meade '26, Capt. G. V. Glaskin '24 lost to Capt. J. C. Harrington '24 in the doubles match following the singles. Smith and Rogers defeated Claude Ferguson '24 and Meade in straight sets with little trouble. The summary:

SINGLES

G. W. Smith, Kansas, defeated Glenn Meade, Oklahoma, 6-3, 6-3.

V. M. Rogers, Kansas, defeated Robert Brandenburg, Oklahoma, 6-3, 6-1.

J. C. Harrington, Oklahoma, defeated G. V. Glaskin, Kansas, 6-4, 6-3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
HEAD OF NEW YORK
STOCK EXCHANGEPresident Cromwell Outlines Ac-
complishments—Sees Vision
of Bigger Service

NEW YORK, May 8.—In making his annual report to the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the exchange, dealt in an interesting way with the economic background of the security market, discussed the relation of the exchange to the investing public and related the efforts made for the protection of investors, by educational and publicity work, as well as by changes in its rules and new steps in administration.

He concluded by pointing out how the stock exchange may possibly assist in the financial rehabilitation of Europe.

Few Concerns Fall to Report

Touching upon the question of regular statements to the exchange by listed companies, the report says:

The situation regarding the issuance of statements by our 957 listed companies through agreements with the stock exchange is shown in the following table:

Industries	Quar- terly	an- nual	an- nual	No state- ments	To- tal
Chemicals	128	60	145	20	253
Electric	45	0	55	41	141
Food	23	13	22	13	46
Iron	17	1	8	8	34
Textiles	242	79	359	297	957

To summarize the above, 660 of our 957 listed companies publish statements under agreement with the exchange; of the remaining 297 companies all but 25 make reports for other and various compelling reasons.

In every instance these 25 companies, constituting less than 3 per cent of our total listed companies, were granted listing to their securities under agree-

ments made years ago, before the exchange's policy favoring the publishing of corporate statements had evolved to its present stage of insistence.

I hope that the Stock List Committee will provide a clearing house of essential information relating to the companies whose securities are listed on the exchange.

In conclusion, President Cromwell outlined the market's changing scope. He said:

Bond Listings Shrink \$400,000,000

During the calendar year of 1923, the government bonds listed upon our market declined in their par amount by over \$1,000,000,000. American state and city bonds had increased by about \$45,000,000, and foreign government dollar bonds by \$150,000,000.

But the drop in the foreign exchanges and other causes reduced the listed amounts of foreign government bonds in foreign currencies by some \$400,000,000, while the huge decrease in United States Federal Government bonds amounted to over \$1,390,000,000. The latter item indicates how resolutely recent Congresses and administrations have grappled with the problem of the public debt.

Our railway bond list during 1923 decreased in its par amount by \$45,000,000, while other corporate bonds, including industrials, increased by almost \$650,000,000. Thus, despite the great increase in all our corporate bond issues, our entire par listings of all bonds shrunk during last year by about \$400,000,000.

Big Gain in Stock Listings

Turning to stocks, our railway shares at par increased by only \$16,000,000. But meanwhile our list with par value increased by \$500,000,000, and no par shares increased sufficiently to show a rise of \$300,000,000 in their aggregate market value, making a total increase in listed shares of approximately \$800,000,000. As a result, the decrease in our bond listings was offset, and our total listings were larger by something like \$400,000,000.

"Specialty" Financing

It is in the marketing of American industrial stocks and bonds that the securities market on the Exchange has in recent years shown the greatest growth. More and more, industries previously small enough to be managed through partnerships or small private companies, have expanded into public companies whose securities have been admitted to our list. The range and variety of industrial enterprises now represented on our floor would astonish even the stockbroker of 1914.

This comparatively recent necessity of marketing "specialty" bonds and shares has imposed many novel problems of decision and judgment upon the exchange. It is apparent, however, that this "specialty" financing has come to stay; in reality it represents only another and newer form of the economic services which the exchange has regularly performed for the business and investing communities.

Channel for Exporting Capital

A second class of securities the growth of whose listings has been unusual and significant is foreign government bonds. It is a trite remark that the United States is today the chief creditor nation of the world. Yet the implications of that often reiterated fact are not yet thoroughly grasped, even in Wall Street.

At this writing, the outlook for a genuine and definite settlement of the European war claims seems peculiarly auspicious. It may well be that in the not distant future the exchange will be called upon to facilitate a continual export of surplus American capital abroad by the marketing of foreign securities here. Such a development must be taken as the coming to maturity of our leading securities market, as part of a genuine international center of credit.

If the exchange is to assist with its indispensable financial services the older but now embarrassed nations of Europe, it will but repay an historic debt to those countries whose bourses and stock exchanges formerly played so vast a part in financing American railroad and industrial development, and who at times provided for the maintenance of our very government, by distributing to European investors our public and corporate securities.

COLORADO CROPS
IN FINE CONDITION

DENVER, May 8.—Crop conditions in Colorado are unusually good as a result of plenty of moisture and favorable weather. Great Western Sugar Company reports approximately 260,000 acres of beets contracted, compared with 201,000 harvested last year.

Spring wheat is in excellent condition. Acreage is about 25 per cent less than last year, which was slightly less than in 1922. Total acreage is approximately 65 per cent of normal. With most reservoirs in the state full, and increased supply in reserve in the mountains, there will be no shortage of water this year.

STABILIZED INVESTMENTS

45% Increase

Each year many thousands of investors become new customers of American Bond & Mortgage Co.

During 1923 this number was 45% greater than the preceding year—a marked evidence of the ever increasing confidence in American Bond offerings.

In addition to the many thousands of new customers tens of thousands of old customers reinvested through us during the same period.

For Over Twenty Years

every dollar that has become due on the First Mortgage Building Bonds sold by this company has been paid to investors.

If you are seeking safe investments yielding

6½%

call, write or phone for our "Formula of Safety."

Ask for Booklet CM-145

AMERICAN BOND & MORTGAGE CO.

127 North Dearborn Street
CHICAGO
43-47 Federal Street
BOSTON
1525 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
Capital and Surplus over \$4,500,000

AN OLD RESPONSIBLE HOUSE

INCREASING SALES
OF CHAIN STORESRecord-Breaking April Volume
of Woolworth and Kresge—
Each Will Show Big Net

The two leaders of the chain-store group, Woolworth and Kresge, continue to handle a heavy volume of sales. The April figures easily exceeded those for any previous April in their histories.

The \$17,257,409 total shown by Woolworth, outside of December during the last few years, was exceeded only by October and November, 1923, the former month reporting \$18,084,747, and November \$17,283,438.

Kresge's April sales at \$7,369,730, ranked the second largest on record, exclusive of the Christmas month during recent years. The exception was November, 1923, when the total was \$7,507,750. The fact that Easter came in April this year accounted for much of the increase in sales.

Based on the \$58,728,648 of sales reported by the Woolworth Company during the four months ended with April, and a 10.7 per cent margin of profit on each dollar of sales, or the same as last year, the indicated net profit would be \$6,285,900 for the four months, equal to \$9.67 a share on the \$100 par stock, or \$2.42 a share on \$25 par stock. A 10 cent margin of profit should have produced \$5,872,864 of net, equal to \$9 a share on \$100 par stock, or \$2.25 a share on \$25 par stock.

Stockholders of the Woolworth Company at a meeting May 21 will be asked to vote on changing the par value of the stock from \$100 to \$25 a share, the shares to be exchanged on a 4 for 1 basis. It is officially stated that the new \$25 par shares will be placed on a \$3 per annum dividend basis.

The Kresge Company showed \$25,710,671 of sales during the four months ended with April. The income account for the March quarter showed a 10 cent margin of profit on each dollar of sales, which produced \$1,980,157 of net, equal to \$8.08 a share on the common stock. Assuming a 10 cent margin of profit on \$25,710,671 of sales in the four months to April 30, would indicate approximately \$10.30 a share on the common stock.

Public Utility Earnings

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$552,520	\$445,870	\$445,870
Net	222,219	146,239	146,239
Surplus	167,534	92,144	92,144
Gross—12 months	1,807,020	1,735,910	1,735,910
Net	2,410,817	1,948,589	1,948,589
Surplus	1,755,180	1,212,565	1,212,565
Pref dividends	315,000	291,685	291,685
Balance	1,440,180	1,021,879	1,021,879

KANSAS GAS & ELECTRIC			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$511,207	\$518,898	\$518,898
Net	119,550	107,949	107,949
Surplus	84,556	106,000	106,000
Gross—12 months	5,582,737	5,226,662	5,226,662
Net	1,507,020	1,735,910	1,735,910
Surplus	726,182	970,123	970,123
Pref dividends	302,695	291,451	291,451
Balance	423,487	678,672	678,672

PORT WORTH POWER & LIGHT			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$268,153	\$247,651	\$247,651
Net	119,550	107,949	107,949
Surplus	106,077	91,062	91,062
Gross—12 months	3,075,311	2,701,120	2,701,120
Net	1,147,327	1,124,422	1,124,422
Surplus	1,147,327	1,124,422	1,124,422
Pref dividends	124,456	116,919	116,919
Balance	1,022,871	1,007,503	1,007,503

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$241,377	\$222,005	\$222,005
Net	87,453	85,520	85,520
Surplus	72,618	72,618	72,618
Gross—12 months	2,205,822	3,003,147	3,003,147
Net	1,643,532	1,399,585	1,399,585
Surplus	856,048	767,814	767,814
Pref dividends	318,374	297,212	297,212
Balance	537,674	470,601	470,601

PORTLAND GAS & COKE			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$294,055	\$291,690	\$291,690
Net	37,543	36,593	36,593
Surplus	33,750	33,750	33,750
Gross—12 months	3,453,552	3,368,628	3,368,628
Net	1,135,745	1,228,705	1,228,705
Surplus	1,135,745	1,228,705	1,228,705
Pref dividends	310,178	241,867	241,867
Balance	825,567	986,838	986,838

NEBRASKA POWER			
	1924	1923	1922
Gross	\$325,237	\$295,999	\$295,999
Net	165,556	123,424	123,424
Surplus	165,556	123,424	123,424
Gross—12 months	8,778,708	8,638,221	8,638,221
Net	1,712,112	1,481,163	1,481,163
Surplus	1,712,112	1,481,163	1,481,163
Pref dividends	280,231	236,250	236,250
Balance	857,717	636,627	636,627

WESTERN POWER CORP.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Western Power Corporation and subsidiaries as of Dec. 31, 1923, shows current assets of \$5,593,638 and current liabilities of \$2,165,258, leaving net working capital of \$3,428,380, as compared with net working capital of \$1,673,974 on June 30, 1923, and net working capital of \$2,112,665 on Dec. 31, 1922.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, May 8 (Special).—Boston importers win before the Board of United States General Appraisers in a decision holding that willow picker cotton waste is duty free under paragraph 1569 of the Tariff Act of 1922. The collector's assessment at 5 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1569 as cotton waste, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, is reversed. Importers whose protests for free entry are upheld under the Baldwin Shipping Company, McLaughlin & Freeman, John A. Conkey & Co., and the Stone & Downer Co., Boston.

Overruling a protest of H. W. Peabody & Co. of New York, the Customs Board finds that pineapples imported in this, peeled, sliced or cut in chunks, and immersed in water, hermetically sealed, and sterilized, are dutiable under paragraph 146 of the Tariff Act of 1922 at 2 cents a pound as pineapples prepared for preservation, the dutiable weight including the water contained in the fruit.

In an opinion overruling a protest of H. Mandelstam of Chicago the General Appraisers conclude that certain X-ray or photographic paper was properly taxed on entry through the customs at the rate of 5 cents a pound and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1305 of the Tariff Act of 1922 as surface coated paper for photographic purposes. Claims made by the protestants for a lower duty either as metal coated paper or as surface coated paper, which claim is denied in an opinion by Judge Fischer.

Petition of the American Sugar Refining Company for abatement of duties under section 162, act of 1922, on the ground that certain sugar was lost while en route to this country, is granted in a ruling by the Customs Board.

BALDWIN OUTPUT
GAINS SLIGHTLYExpect to Increase Operations
5 Per Cent a Month

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works will operate at 35 per cent capacity during May, which will compare with 30 per cent during April and make May the best month for the year so far. President Samuel M. Vauclain expects to be able to increase output to 50 per cent by June. The company has around \$5,000,000 in unfilled orders, incoming business in recent weeks about offsetting shipments.

Directors meet the latter part of this month, when the regular semiannual dividends of 3½ per cent will be declared on the preferred and common, payable July 1. Dividends for the current year at 7 per cent on both classes of stock and aggregating \$2,500,000 have already been set aside from last year's large earnings and invested in United States Treasury notes. Consequently stockholders will receive this year the same dividends as during 1923, although earnings will be much reduced.

Among bullish reports circulated about Baldwin recently is that the company operated at a loss during the first quarter of the year. The company does not issue quarterly statements. Although operations were at a comparatively low rate in the first quarter, they picked up during April, and will expand further this month.

While the entire business outlook is somewhat uncertain, partly due to political and uncertainties as to Congressional action, business turns very quickly in the equipment market, and the second half of the year is expected to make a second showing that the first half. The Baldwin management is working this year to earn dividends for 1925, as this year's dividends have already been provided.

ARTISANS FOREMOST
IN BUYING MOTORS

DETROIT, May 8.—Classification of Fudge and Jewett April sales according to occupation of purchaser showed machinists and skilled laborers in the lead with 11.34 per cent of retail sales, moving from second place in March at 9.4. Merchants jumped from sixth place to second place with 11.13 per cent of total sales, compared with 6.7 per cent. Salesmen maintained third place with 8.86 per cent, compared with 8.1 per cent in March. Executives and managers dropped from first place in March to fourth in April, absorbing 8.56 per cent. Women buying in own name remained in fifth place with 7.12 per cent, compared with 7.2 per cent.

Among other principal classifications are: Building trades 5.98 per cent; real estate and insurance 4.95 per cent; physicians, dentists, etc. 3.8 per cent; railway and express men 3.77 per cent; clerks, accountants, etc. 3.56 per cent; farmers 3.12 per cent.

GAROLINE CUT AT STOUT FALLS
CHICAGO, May 8.—Standard Oil of Indiana has reduced the price of gasoline in 20 cents a gallon at service stations in Stout Falls, S. D.

1881	1892	1903	1914
1882	1893	1904	1915
1883	1894	1905	1916
1884	1895	1906	1917
1885	1896	1907	1918
1886	1897	1908	1919
1887	1898	1909	1920
1888	1899	1910	1921
1889	1900	1911	1922
1890	1901	1912	1923
1891	1902	1913	1924

Get
"Behind the Scenes
Where
Bonds Are Made"

It explains how the record 43 years 100% safe was made possible. It contains the net experience gained by Cochran & McCluer Company in its long and active experience in the first mortgage investment field. This booklet also describes our organization, whose widely ranging activities bring it first-hand information in regard to all matters, a knowledge of which is essential in making completely safeguarded first mortgage securities.

Record of Safety

Convinced that the first mortgage which is the oldest, is also the best type of investment, since 1881 we have specialized in this type of security. We have also confined our activities to Chicago, the territory we absolutely know, and with whose growth we are closely identified. No city offers better security for first mortgage investments than Chicago.

The City of Chicago, the first mortgage and the experience of Cochran & McCluer Company are the three big factors in the safety of the first mortgage bonds which we offer. These factors are described in "Behind the Scenes Where Bonds Are Made."

MAIL THIS

Cochran & McCluer Co.
42 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois
Enclosed find no return obligation. "Behind the Scenes Where Bonds Are Made." It is understood no salesman will call.
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Cochran & McCluer Co.

42 North Dearborn Street, Chicago

2 Cents
For Safety!

Mail that coupon for the story of a Bond secured by first mortgages on income-producing properties that is Guaranteed as to interest and principal by nearly three millions of dollars.

Mail coupon
for New Booklet

The PRUDENCE
COMPANY, Inc.

Under Supervision of N.Y. State Banking Dept.
NEW YORK BRANCH
331 Madison Ave. 162 Rm. 509
TEAR OUT
The Prudence Company, Inc. 2, 304
331 Madison Ave. at 43rd St., N.Y.C.
Guarantee: Without obligation on my part please send booklet "Prudence Bonds Provide the Best Guarantee that Prudence Demands."

Public
Utilities

The following favorable factors are contributing to the present popularity of public utility bonds:

- 1—Steady demand for products.
- 2—Operating expenses well in hand.
- 3—Freedom from labor trouble.
- 4—Annual gross earnings of industry increasing from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000 in past 20 years.
- 5—Tremendous opportunity for continued growth.

We are at present recommending several well secured, readily marketable public utility bonds, yielding from 5½% to 6½%.

Write for List M. P.

Tobey & Kirk

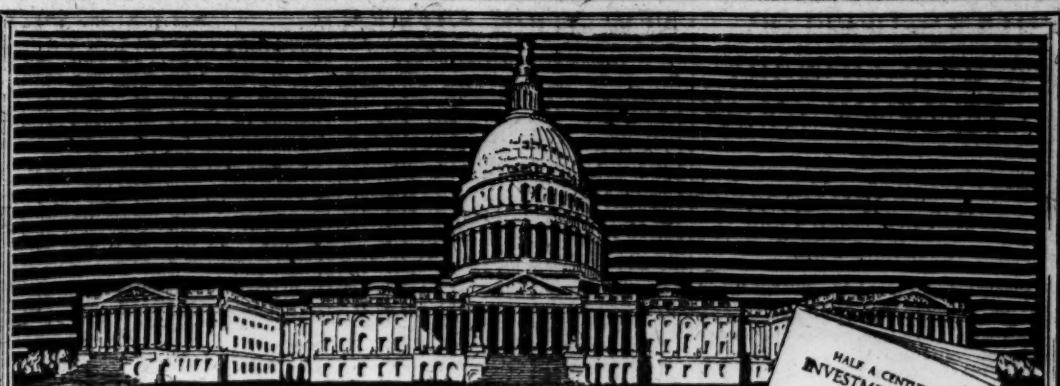
Established 1875
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York
Cleveland—Akron—New Haven

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1868
EIGHTH FLOOR
Boston Insurance Exchange
60 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
CORNER MILK ST.

GREENE & BROCK
Investment Securities

DAYTON, OHIO

Every Investor Should Read
this Message from Washington

ONCE a straggling, overgrown village—now the most beautiful city in America. That is the transformation described in the F. H. Smith Company's booklet, "Half a Century of Investment Safety in the Nation's Capital."

How this development of Washington has worked to the advantage of investors, how it has made Washington an important investment center, how it has aided the growth of an investment house which for 51 years has maintained a record of no loss to any investor—these facts and many others which the booklet contains will be of interest and value to conservative investors.

The presence of the Federal Government serves as a constant stabilizer of business in Washington. The Government builds in Washington; it is the paymaster of a great part of Washington's population. The business of Government knows no slumps or depressions; it must go on, year in and year out, growing steadily with the growth of the Nation.

Mail the coupon today for a free copy of the booklet which tells how to put the great strength of Washington real estate values behind your savings and investments.

No loss to any investor in fifty-one years

The F. H. SMITH COMPANY

Founded 1873
SMITH BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pig Iron and Coke

for every purpose

SPECIALTIES

"Carbon Hill Scotch"
Foundry Pig Iron, "X-Ray"
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processed smelting Coke.

Tuffi Bros.,
Pig Iron and Coke Co.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

BANK BY MAIL

4% INTEREST
ON SAVINGS

Bonds Bought and Sold

The Western Bank & Trust Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO7% UNITED
First Mortgage
BONDS

on improved real estate in Detroit and other Michigan cities are secure investments, presented by a house of financial strength and flawless integrity.
Ask us for particulars of issue.

STOCKS DEVELOP NEW YORK STOCKS

A REACTIONARY TENDENCY TODAY

Price Changes Are Unimportant
—Railway Issues Hold
—Generally Firm

Stock prices moved irregularly lower at the opening of today's New York stock market, with most of the standard industrial recording fractional recessions on initial sales.

General Electric dropped a point. Oils were again heavy, but the rails held relatively firm.

Prices developed a more reactionary trend as trading progressed, but recessions as a rule were held to a point or less. American Can, Baldwin and Studebaker each sold about a point below yesterday's final figures, while Yellow Cab, Goodyear prior preferred, Atlantic Coast Line and Famous Players dropped a point or more.

Interboro Rapid Transit, up 1/4, and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, up 1/4, were among the few issues to move against the current trend.

Foreign exchanges were weak, demand for dollars being an overnight drop of about two cents at \$4.36 1/2.

Trading Volume Small

Weakness of the foreign exchange markets and reports of another increase in crude oil production by the American Petroleum Institute were regarded as contributing factors to the morning selling. Trading, however, was relatively light in volume.

Oils were the hardest hit as a group. Atlantic Refining dropped 1/2 point, Producers & Refiners and Sinclair losing a point or so, the last named duplicating its previous low of 18 1/2.

Baldwin and General Electric extended their early losses to 1 1/2 points each, while United States Cast Iron Pipe, American Radiator, Central Leather, preferred, Marine preferred, Corn Products and Mack Truck were added to the list of stocks to sell a point or so below yesterday's final figures.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent.

Uneven Trend in Bonds

Buying and selling struck a fairly even balance in today's early bond trading, with the average yield for the showing little change. Several outstanding movements, however, were traced to special developments.

The abrupt decline in French francs influenced selling on French municipal issues, all of which displayed a heavy tone. Sinclair Consolidated Oil bonds were unloaded as reports of new financing persisted, the company's price dropping 2 points to 88 1/2, the year's lowest level.

Conflicting price movements marked dealings in the Wilson convertible lens, a loss of 1 1/2 points in the 6s being counteracted by a similar gain in the 7 1/2s.

Grain Market

HAS DOWNWARD TENDENCY TODAY

CHICAGO, May 8.—All grain showed a downward tendency in price today during the early dealings. Commission houses were generally on the selling side. In the wheat market, trade was broader than of late, with the chief bearish factors the outlook regarding farm legislation at Washington and the reported virtual collapse of the Argentine strike. Wheat opening prices, which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, were followed by a slight further decline.

Corn dropped to nearly 75 cents for May delivery, the lowest price in some time. Buying support became less in evidence as the fall of values continued with standing orders being automatically forced into action at certain levels. After opening 1/4 to 1/2, the market rallied a little, but then underwent a material setback.

Oats started at 44c, later made a further descent.

Provisions were steadied by an upturn in hog values.

Slight Increase in Car Loadings

NEW YORK, May 8.—During the week ending April 28, loadings of revenue freight totaled 373,828 cars, an increase of 1969 or 0.2 per cent over the previous week, according to the American Railway Association. Compared with the corresponding week of 1923, there was a decrease of 33,688 cars, or 8.6 per cent, but it was an increase of 127,751 or 1.7 per cent over 1922.

Loadings of grain and grain products totaled 33,029 cars, 1068 over the preceding week, 1135 over last year, and 1831 over two years ago. Livestock loadings were 32,407 cars, 4272 over the week before, 1042 over 1923, and 2409 over 1922.

Coal loadings were 117,572 cars, 7178 under the previous week and 61,841 below last year, but 42,133 over 1922. Loadings of other commodities were 714 less than the preceding week, and 5337 under 1923, but 2219 over 1922. Ore loadings were 27,417 cars, 10,836 over the week before, 3258 over 1923, and 13,527 over 1922.

Municipals Lead Today's Offerings

An issue of \$6,522,000 4 per cent bonds of the City of Cleveland leads the list of new offerings today, priced to yield 4.30 per cent on maturities up to 1929; 4.35 per cent on the 1930-1939 maturities and 4.30 per cent on the 1955 maturities.

Others include \$1,150,000 first closed mortgage sinking fund 6 1/2 per cent gold bonds of L. W. Tuller, Detroit, at par, to yield 6.50 per cent; \$1,300,000 Carolina Power & Light Company first and refunding mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds at 100 1/2, to yield in excess of 5.95 per cent; \$1,000,000 City of New Orleans 1 1/2 per cent gold bonds priced at 99 1/2 and \$148,000 Zancanville Co. street improvement 5 per cent bond at prices to yield from 4.50 to 4.60 per cent.

CAST IRON PIPE ACTIVITY

Explanation for some of the recent market's activity in the States Cast Iron Pipe stock is found in the fact that J. P. Durand, automobile manufacturer, is planning to participate in units to the public on a basis which would be equivalent to a market price of about 30. Through a Mr. E. J. Durand, Mr. Durand already has sold successfully large blocks of Fisher Body and other stocks to small investors.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Wells, Fargo & Co., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, reports net earnings of \$559,377 after taxes and charges, compared with \$1,281,286 in 1922.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, May 8.—Consols for money were 27 1/2. Rand Mines 3 1/2. Money was 1 1/2 per cent, three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW YORK BONDS

MARCH EXPENSES REDUCED SHARPLY

Accounts for Increase in Net
Despite Loss in Operating Income

The outstanding feature of the Great Northern Railway report for March and for the first three months of this year is the extent to which it was possible to reduce operating expenses. For March that item was \$1,744,756 less than for March of last year, while for the first three months it was \$4,311,379 less than for the corresponding period of 1923. These large reductions in operating expenses resulted in increases in net railway operating income, although for both the month of March and for the operating period as a whole were reported.

Freight Earnings Drop

For March the freight earnings alone fell off \$1,445,232 and the passenger receipts \$208,085. The total loss in operating revenue for the month was \$1,653,781.

For the first three months of this year the Great Northern suffered a loss in freight earnings of \$3,438,180 and in passenger receipts of \$378,610. Altogether there was a decrease in operating revenue of \$3,702,843.

Several factors in the total of operation, both for the month and the period, were severely cut. This was notably true in both cases in the transportation account, which was \$1,127,457 less for March than for the corresponding period of 1923.

Maintenance of equipment came next with a reduction of \$541,063 and maintenance of way and structure third with \$125,514. Operating expenses as a whole were reduced \$2,786 during March of this year, compared with the corresponding month last year.

Expenses Cut Drastically

For the first three months the extremely large reduction of \$3,011,836 in the cost of transportation is disclosed. The maintenance of its equipment, the Great Northern's largest item, was \$1,062,102 less during the first quarter of 1924, than in 1923. The reduction in maintenance of way and structures was \$251,760. The reduction in operating expenses for the first quarter was \$4,311,379.

These heavy reductions made it possible to show an increase in the net operating income for the first quarter of \$1,050,004. For the first three months \$1,109,035. After taking account of various other items, such as taxes and uncollectible revenues, there was an increase in the net operating income for the first quarter of \$1,427,877, and for the first three months of \$393,415.

The trend of operating expenses and net results of the Great Northern for the first three months of this year were just the opposite of what was disclosed by the March report of the Atchafalaya, which operates in an altogether different territory.

Southern Roads Expenses

The Atchafalaya, like the Great Northern, suffered a large decrease in operating revenues for that period, but in direct contrast to the Great Northern, its operating expenses increased \$1,891,164 while those of the Great Northern decreased \$4,811,379. Including other intervening items, the Atchafalaya reported a decrease of \$4,167,655 in net railway operating income for the first three months of this year, while the Great Northern showed an increase of \$393,415.

These striking contrasts are particularly interesting, because for several years the roads operating in the southern part of the country have been in ports in every respect those operating in the northwest.

So far this year the latter have been able to control their operating expenses far better than the former.

It may be noted that the Southern Pacific report for March was very similar in a general way to that of the Atchafalaya, and that the latter and the Atchafalaya and Southern Pacific are direct competitors and operate under about the same sectional and climatic conditions.

BIG CONSTRUCTION BY PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The Pennsylvania Railroad system has improved under way in the Pittsburgh district. It has been able to project its program for this year, not yet authorized, which will greatly improve the service in the Pittsburgh district.

There are many other projects in the central region and even others in the Pittsburgh district which the management expects to take up in the next few months. It is a comprehensive improvement program for the movement of freight through the Pittsburgh gateway.

ARIZONA POWER'S GOOD 1923 PROFITS

Arizona Power Company's statement shows net earnings for 1923 of \$213,372, or approximately 24 per cent on the preferred stock which has accumulated dividends of 6 1/2 per cent.

There are many other projects in the central region and even others in the Pittsburgh district which the management expects to take up in the next few months. It is a comprehensive improvement program for the movement of freight through the Pittsburgh gateway.

REPORT OF TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

Report of Tide Water Oil Company and its subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 1924, shows net income after depreciation and federal taxes of \$2,149,902, equal to \$4.35 per share, or 100 per cent, compared with \$1,255,574, or 100 per cent, for the corresponding period of 1923.

Measured in pre-war gold dollars, the national income in 1923 of the nations actively engaged in the Great War was \$1,700,000,000, according to the Bankers Trust Company of New York. This compares with an estimated pre-war national income for the same nations of \$35,000,000,000.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER'S YEAR

The Southwest Power & Light Company report for the year ended March 31, 1924, shows net income of \$1,050,328, compared with \$1,026,367 in the preceding year. Balance after taxes, before interest and depletion, was \$2,401,727, compared with \$1,702,015 the year before.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FINANCES

LONDON, May 8.—The Exchequer report for the week ended May 3 shows receipts of £12,746,489, compared with £10,686,182 the previous week, expenditure £15,782,801, compared with £10,633,533; floating debt £757,330,500, compared with £755,245,500.

A New York World London dispatch says the Bank of England will loan through the Treasury £1,000,000 for refugee work in Greece.

BETTER BUSINESS COMMISSION MAKES ITS ANNUAL REPORT

At the annual meeting yesterday afternoon of the Boston Better Business Commission, Edward L. Greene, manager, reported on the year's activities, saying, in part:

The financial department of this commission, since January 1, 1923, has made rapid strides to bring its facilities for protecting the public against fraud and deception to the attention of the public.

The plan of operation of the financial department of this commission is considered sound by practically all financial men who have examined it carefully. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Public Utilities, the commission's plan of operation was commended.

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STANDARD PLATE GLASS

The Standard Plate Glass Corporation reported to have completed negotiations to acquire the assets of the Zenn Glass Company of Pittsburgh, the Zenn Glass Company of Youngstown, and the Zenn Glass Company of Buffalo, N. Y., through an exchange of its 1 per cent cumulative preferred stock for the common stock of the corporation. The acquisition is in line with the company's policy of consolidating its assets and its entrance into the paint business.

FORD MOTOR OF CANADA

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Ford Motor Company of Canada shipped 22,537 cars and trucks between Jan. 1 and May 31, compared with 20,000 in the corresponding period of 1923. Of this amount foreign sales numbered 13,376.

Classified Advertisements

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICANTS will be gladly received from those desiring to work in the Housekeeping and Steward's Departments at the Sanatorium, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

APPLICANTS will be gladly received from those desiring to work in the Housekeeping and Steward's Departments at the Sanatorium, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

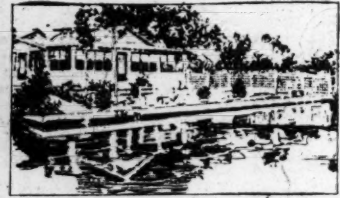
LIBERTY BONDS

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Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

Own a Summer Home at Cedar Point-on-Lake-Erie



The smooth, white, sandy beach along the entire seven miles of the boulevard invites the summer resident to the most delightful bathing in the world, where children can romp and play in absolute safety.

All modern domestic conveniences. Ideal transportation facilities. Write for descriptive folder, giving full details and prices.

THE BOCK REALTY & BUILDING COMPANY
1217 COLUMBUS AVE., SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

FOR SALE

A garden spot just west of Cleveland, on the lake, with private beach; two and a half acres of trees and shrubbery, vegetable and flower garden, with a fine view of the lake. The location on the property must be seen to be appreciated. Price \$35,000, which is very low for the value. Box 8-57, The Christian Science Monitor, 1658 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Wonderfully located on ocean's edge commanding magnificent view of ocean and the famous North Shore from Beverly to Gloucester; fine private bathing beach adjoining the property; there is a large living room, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, hardwood floors, electricity and gas, hot water heat, cemented cellar; can be occupied as all-year house if desired; price only \$15,000.

The ocean view from this house cannot be surpassed.

DALTON AND DANFORTH
218 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

LAKEVILLE, CONN.

Berkshire Hills

FOR SALE—Estate of 60 acres, on State highway, one-half mile from village; 15-room house, overlooking two adjacent lakes; some frontage on lake; Hotchkiss School directly across lake; gas, electric, steam heat, telephone, fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubs; berries, stock and tools; garden; cottage of 7 rooms; 3 barns; poultry house; ice house; well; spring water; good fences; Scotch gardener will remain on place; for information write: A. B. LANDON, Lakeville, Connecticut.

In the Historic Town of

BRIMFIELD, MASS.

ESTATE OR FARM

100 acres of beautiful land, meadow and brook; good buildings; large stable; all modern improvements; 1.5 mile from center of town; 10 acres of water; for information write: LILLIAN R. WESSON, 212 Brimfield, Mass.

65-ACRE FARM, 4 acres woods, 1/4 to state road, near school, church and store, 8-room house, 2 barns, \$4000; will exchange for cottage in Florida.

PAYNE & MOORE, Fairport, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA—Pennfield, for sale, 4 minutes from 40th Street terminal, new houses, 6 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; 20 by 125 feet; price moderate. GEORGE TATUM, Builder, 729 Landon Ave., Pennfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Phone LAnsdale 718.

REVERLY, country home in Duxbury, Mass.; quiet old 8-room house, furnished in fine antiques; 5 bedrooms, telephone, garage, 2 acres land, fine lawn, old shrubs, shade and fruit trees; 10 miles to R. R. station; \$7500. Address Box A-150, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD INVESTMENT

Will sell at once, city building lots and large plot on outskirts, attractive price. MISSISS NICK, 218 Myrtle Street, Erie, Pa.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

FOR SALE—Six-room residence, 911 West 16th; Central Park neighborhood. Phone 22481.

LAKESIDE, OHIO—For sale, 6-room house on Clinton Road, near R. R. station; 2 acres land, fine lawn, old shrubs, shade and fruit trees; 10 miles to R. R. station; \$7500. Address Box A-150, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—For sale, new, attractive 5-room English stucco; good garage, 122 Maple Drive, Beverly Hills, Cal. Phone 282.

WINTHROP CENTER, MASS.

For sale, two-family house; exceptionally built and appointed; excellent location, 30 Villa Ave. Ocean 0588-W.

BEAUTIFUL summer home on Cape Cod for sale; ocean front; all modern conveniences; completely furnished. R. 802 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Two improved lots on Pauline Rd. between Fairmount and Meadowbrook; price reasonable. Garfield 7521-R.

BUILDING LOTS near Spring Lake, N. J.; ocean front; also fine beautiful public park. R. 802 Fox Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DETROIT—Desirable 40-ft. lots inside city limits, East Side, on new street, including all improvements. Call Hie 816.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

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American Literature in England

EVER since early Colonial days American literature has been sensitive to English opinion. American books of the first century or so were written primarily for the English public, and were published, for the most part, in England. The magazines and newspapers of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, a hundred years ago, seldom dared to pronounce emphatically in favor of an American writer until the critics of London had been heard from. Although they "knew what they liked" in those days, the critics who wrote in America during the first decades of the last century had little confidence in their own judgment. They liked Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper, but not until these two men had established themselves among the favorites of England and Europe did their own countrymen lose their caps for them without reserve. The intellectual capital of America was still three thousand miles away.

Nothing could have been more natural than this attitude of deference toward the opinion of what was still, in matters of thought and culture, the home land. It was necessary, right and beneficial that the literature of America should float for a time in the stream of that tradition which comes down from Chaucer and beyond. We may smile at the ode to the night-herald written on New York soil and to the Poplar nymphs and swains of Connecticut bards, but it was well, nevertheless, that there should be no violent break with the past. These men who laid the foundations of American letters must not forget, we Englishmen, the moment they took their pens in hand. All their models and masters were purely English. Shakespeare belonged to them as truly as he did to any man living in the heart of Warwickshire, and Milton was nearer to them than he was to English writers in the Age of Queen Anne. The only defect in this right and normal tendency was that it inculcated among Americans a certain self-depreciation which the contemporary treatment of American letters by English journals and reviews was scarcely designed to correct. Thus, when Sidney Smith, a hundred years ago, wrote the famous sentence, "Who reads an American book?" there was no effective reply, although it would have been easy to point out that every one in England who read at all read Benjamin Franklin, that Irving had long been accepted as "more English than the English," and that Cooper's popularity was second only to Scott's.

It is a striking illustration of the longevity of ideas that this attitude of deference toward English critical

opinion lingers on in some parts of America even today. As might be expected, one encounters it most frequently along the Atlantic seaboard and in the neighborhood of the universities. Meek young men still grow up there in libraries with the conviction that nearly everything worth reading comes from over sea; and perhaps they are not to blame for this, for in the university which has done more than any other to make American literature what it is there was for several years no course upon American writing to be had among the many which dealt with that of England.

Well do I remember accompanying one of these young men—a very favorable example of the type—on his first visit to the town of Concord. I knew that he had been an enthusiastic hunter of literary associations in England, and it had seemed strange to me that during his two years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he had not traveled out to the home of Emerson, Thoreau, and of many other men important in American literature. We walked from Wayside House to the Old Manse, but he was not interested in Hawthorne. As we leaned over the fence at Emerson's house on the Turnpike I learned that he did not care for Emerson. Under the pines that shade the little building of the Concord School of Philosophy he admitted that he had not read Moncure Conway's journal and that he was vague about Alcott. He looked somewhat condescendingly—or so I thought—at Thoreau's house, and did not care to walk to Walden Pond. It was clear, in short, that Concord suffered in his eyes the grave disadvantage of being merely American.

Only in one way could I have made Concord interesting to my friend at this time, and that would have been by showing him what Englishmen have thought of the men who once lived there. I might have quoted Carlyle's opinion of Emerson, or reminded him that the first good biography of Thoreau was written by an Englishman. A page or two from Robert Lynd or Arthur Machen about Hawthorne might have helped, and he would have been impressed if I had told him about the group of Englishmen who came across the water to secure Alcott for a series of English lectures.

On the way back to Cambridge that afternoon I discovered that my friend knew nothing of Lowell's house, which had been for two years within a mile of him, and that he had never visited Longfellow's home on Brattle Street. He was not aware that the reputation of Walt Whitman had been made to a great extent in England by Rossetti, Swinburne and Simonds, or that Longfellow had been throughout the second half of the nineteenth century perhaps the most popular poet in England. That Cooper was still read by millions of Frenchmen, that Poe had founded a school of French poetry and had invented a type of fiction widely popular throughout Europe, that Henry James had given the English novel a fresh start—all this was new to him, or at least difficult for him to admit, because it went counter to convictions and prejudices which he had absorbed in the two oldest and most influential of American universities.

Considering that we are at least sufficiently self-confident in other regards, it is hard to see why Americans should take pleasure in ignoring the patent facts which are the credit of their literature, but there can be no doubt that this self-depreciation with which we began so long ago is still with us. It is fair to say that the friend of whom I have spoken long since "discovered" Emerson, and that he has quite freed himself of what may be called the "illusion of distance"; but many younger men come every year from the universities with the attitude he once had. We must try to show them that those very English critics whom they so rightly admire have had a much more respectful attitude toward American writers than they show themselves. They may be somewhat shaken by the realization that the poetry of Edward Thomas, which is as interesting as any that has been done recently in England, was written in close imitation of Robert Frost. I think, furthermore, that they would do well to ponder these words which I came across recently in an English newspaper: "We are to see a boom in the Biglow Papers? There was a time when they were the universal Parliamentary quarry. If you couldn't quote Latin or Greek you quoted James Russell Lowell, and you quoted him even more than Dickens or Lewis Carroll or the Bible. When Mr. Ben Turner the other day ended his speech with a Biglow stanza, I began to think of a revival of what are still the aptest and wittiest of all political poems."

Riding into London last week in the train, I noticed that a little school girl who sat opposite me was deeply interested in her book. What sort of book was it, I wondered, that held her attention in such a grip? The binding showed that it was prepared for use in public schools, but I could not note the title. As the train slowed down at Waterloo she laid it down for a moment so that I could read the lettering on the cover. It was Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Silent Folk

The mountains are a silent folk;
They stand afar—alone,
And the clouds that kiss their brows
At night
Hear neither sigh nor groan.
Each bears him in his crowded place
As soldiers do and bold and high
They fold their forests round their feet
And bolster up the sky.
—Hamlin Garland.



Chateaulin. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

Gray Dawn on San Francisco Bay

It is the hour before dawn. Long blasts from the siren summon the pilot, and presently he climbs aboard in the cold and darkness. We forge ahead once more, and there, on either bow, I can make out the lights which mark the entrance to the Golden Gate! Dimly, far beyond, sparkle a thousand pin-points of yellow against the black sky, spreading over many a hillside, dipping into a dozen valleys. They are the lights of San Francisco; and I know something of the thrills which came to the Argonauts as, like them, I see the completion of my long voyage from the East.

The gray dawn is breaking over the mighty bay, as the lights of Point Lobos and Point Bonita come abeam; and ere our anchor is dropped off Angel Island the curtain of night is drawn aside to reveal, bursting into glorious bloom back of the Contra Costa Hills, the golden daybreak of California. Slowly its refulgence spreads across the waters, like the laying of a carpet of gold in the path of the newcomer, as he enters through the romantic portals into the matchless harbor.

The anchor-chains roar through the hawse-holes and we round to the swift tides of the bay, as the black masses of the foothills behind Oakland are slowly relieved of their shadows and the lights of the magic city of hill and valley are dimmed. Our voyage is ended. We are at anchor within the Golden Gate, and I seem to understand what such a happy consummation must have meant to the hardy men of the sailing ships as, with fancy aflame, they gazed longingly past the foothills toward the land of treasure.

What a splendid picture is the city, as the first rays of the swiftly-ascending sun gleam upon the white houses spread over the hillsides, and presently penetrate into the crowded valleys! And what a transformation has been wrought here in a period so short as, in the old world, to have passed unnoticed and unmarked! I can visualize that other San Francisco, the chaotic, bewildering, riotous San Francisco of the days of '49. My fancy, active in the joy of a return after many years, pictures to me the scene which greeted the long-voyagers on just such a morning as this, three-quarters of a century ago. There are the quaking-framed buildings, the thousands of tents, the board walks and the muddy streets, climbing hillward from the water's edge, half a mile inland from the water front of today. The kaleidoscopic color of that scene; the fascination of that confused mingling of every race and nation and color; the wonder of such a human vortex; every detail of it seems to force itself into my memory even as the glory of the morning reveals the magnificence of the place that is San Francisco today.

It is like the movement of a mighty drama, a drama of human achievement fit to rank high in the records of the ages. The curtain fell on confusion and crudity and squalor; it rises upon order and cultivation and beauty. But it is a dawn never to be forgotten, for it was the precursor of a glory to rejoice the hearts of men.

CHATEAULIN is one of the breathing places for the tourist in Brittany. It is first and always restful, lazily stretching itself along the banks of the Aulne and climbing—but not to the top of the hills which wall it around. It is restful, too, in that it has nothing of particular interest for the sightseer. For the painter there are many things: streets full of old-world people following their old-world customs in their old-world costumes. There are wonderful poplars along the river's rim and a few kilometers away is Port Launay, the water door to Chateaulin, a little town of pastel colored houses standing shoulder to shoulder along the curving quay. It is equal distance, and that a short distance, from Douarnenez and Quimper and after those two places, crowded as they are throughout the season with tourists, Chateaulin seems more than ever a place in which to enjoy Brittany.

Chateaulin has two "sights" of which it is proud: an old church which crowns one of its surrounding hills and not far away the ruins of the chateau to which it owes its name.

The Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.
Come the hurrying colors—
Just too late;
Sunset has shut her jewelled gate.
So they rest;
And they wait for the great-bued dawn
To flash its signal in silent song.
Gently they float
In quiet places
While the lilac shadows
With covered faces
Blanket the guests
With arts and graces,
And hum and sing,
As they tuck them in,
Of morn
By the jewelled gate.

Charlotte Hale.

"Great" and "Noble"
I have sometimes noted with a great deal of interest how careless we are about most words in our language, and yet how careful we are about some others; for example, there is one word which we do not use carelessly and that is the word "noble." We use the word "great" indiscriminately. A man is great because he has had great material success and has piled up a fortune; a man is great because he is a great writer, or a great orator; a man is great because he is a great hero. We notice in him some distinct quality that overtops like qualities in other men. But we reserve the word "noble" carefully for those whose greatness is not spent in their own interest. A man must have a margin of energy which he does not spend upon himself in order to win this title of nobility. He is noble in our popular conception only when he goes outside the narrow circle of self-interest, and begins to spend himself for the interest of mankind. Then, however humble his gifts, however undistinguished his intellectual force, we give him this title of nobility, and admit him into the high peerage of men who will not be forgotten. Woodrow Wilson, in "Robert E. Lee,"

Kitty at Her "Flowering"
She sat on the seashore by the side of one of the beautiful open lawns, which lend such a charm to the northwest coast of Ireland. Her seat was one of those immense boulders which lie scattered along the coast, or stand up like pillars; relics, the peasants say, of the old Norse kings, who sailed into the lough many centuries ago, for trading and barter.

Kitty was a typical Irish colleen, happy and sunny hearted, a good worker with her needle, and as she now sat and worked at her "flowering," as they call embroidery in that part of the country, she hummed to herself one of those sweet old Irish airs, which Ireland's own poet, Tommie Moore, rescued from oblivion. She had a happy knack, often possessed by her country people, of being able to improvise poetry, and as she hummed the air, the words composed flowed with it in harmony.

"Oh bright are the waves
And fresh is the breeze
That waft my fond thoughts
To my dear ones' old seas.
As I sit by the sands
On the shell-covered beach
The seagulls fly round me
A lesson to teach

"Look down through the clear depths,
Oh Maiben! they say,
Don't you see where the mermaids
Dance round in their play?
The harp of your country
Like sirens of old
They sound, while their tresses
Fall round them like gold."

She was at work on a large counterpane which was an order for an American lady visiting in Ireland, and as the flowers and leaves and scrolls grew beneath her hand, she sometimes raised her eyes to glorious blue sky above her, flecked with fleecy clouds. Then her gaze would wander off across the sparkling waters of the lough, which flashed in the sunlight, where wild swans and geese were disporting themselves.

"They do be telling me," she whispered to herself, "that them beautiful, rolly waves do roll on till they touch the shores of America, where 'Andy and Honour' do be now. Sure and wouldn't I be proud if I could be getting across as quickly and travel to America, and see them. Well, they said they'd be sending me my passage money some day, sure, and they will, too, please God, but the time does seem long to be waiting."

She broke into song again.

and shaking out the big counterpane displayed all its wealth of beautiful raised work.

"But indeed I know," she said, "I must first finish this quilt," and she gazed admiringly at the graceful pattern on it which she was flowering. "Sure now I think it does be nearly done," and as she gazed with pleasure at her skillful handiwork, "I wonder would Andy and Honour like some work like this. Perhaps some day, please God, I'll be after doing some for them."

Then again her fresh young voice broke out into song.

"Are you happy, little seagull,
Floating on the topmost wave
With your pretty plumage shining,
And your heart so light and brave?
"When I mind your eye so flashing,
Oft I wonder if you know
O'er the mighty ocean billows,
If you see my friends from home.
"Say to them their little sister,
Long to see them both again;
Tell them this, oh strong-winged seagull,
This is now my parting strain!"

The Latin Poets Imitative

As a matter of fact, it is probably true—though a seeming paradox—that the Roman poets are, in certain aspects, nearer to us than the Victorians, who are for the moment suffering the inevitable nemesis of a long and undisputed supremacy. The reaction is no mere matter of fashion, though fashions in literature are as capricious as in dress. Poetry, if it is to be vital, must change, at least in form and presentation, and it changes by a revolt from the immediate past. There is no such revolt against the older tradition of those on whom the secure world has long since passed judgment. We can better appreciate the art of Horace or Virgil than that of their modern followers, because we see the ancients in a clearer light, undimmed by disturbing comparisons.

But this is not all. We have not only a truer perspective of Latin in relation to English, but—which is as important—of Latin in relation to Greek. The most serious hindrance to the study of Virgil and other Roman poets lay in the belief that their art was merely derivative—that they added little or nothing to the poetic legacy of the Greeks. They were not "original." Their metre, their forms, their spirit were all thought to be second-hand. It was forgotten that, judged by this narrow definition of "originality," English poetry itself would be found wanting. In England, as at Rome, an earlier metrical system struggled with a foreign rival and succumbed. Apart from the metre, the whole course of poetry, from Chaucer onwards, bears witness to Italian and French influence. Wyatt and Surrey "borrowed" from Petrarch, Spenser from Ariosto, Milton and Dryden from the very Roman originals whose originality has so often been denied. There is of course some reason for the charge. As we shall see in more detail, the Latin poets themselves were painfully conscious of their debt to Greece, and gave too little credit to their own genius. They were content—and proud—to "imitate."—E. E. Sikes, M. A., in "Roman Poetry."

Conscience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Paul was brought before Felix in Caesarea and accused by Tertullus, the charge against him declared that he was "a pestilent fellow;" that he profaned the temple and was a mover of insurrections among the people, because his religious doctrine was different from the teachings of the Jews. In his defense Paul denied all the allegations, and made a remarkable statement of his ideal, declaring that he exercised himself "to have always a conscience void of offence toward God, and toward men."

What a wonderful ideal! And what a splendid object for right thinking is revealed in this simple standard which Paul had worked out and maintained in his thought of Christian endeavor! That there is such a quality in a God-given and God-governed humanhood, none can deny. Christian Science gives clear evidence of this fact. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106), "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience."

So, conscience is a factor in human affairs not to be disregarded. The important point is that everyone's conscience shall be of the right sort; and if each chooses aright it will be like unto Paul's—without offense. Possibly not a few have seen, or are willing to see, that what they have in thought as conscience today needs not a little improving before their inward monitor can be "void of offence!"

Looking briefly into this subject, we shall see that conscience with many is largely the product of education coming through the oral teaching of parents or relatives, or from moral or religious instructors; and so consciences may widely differ as to what is right and what is wrong, because of differences in education. The root meaning of the word "conscience" is "to know along with understanding;" and from this we may deduce that conscience really represents knowledge acting under scientific law to reject the wrong and accept the right. But if one's standards are influenced by a school of thought based on human opinions, beliefs, and material theories, rather than on the rock of Truth, which is the true source of right, that one's conscience is bound to be largely the product of the school of thought from which he draws his ideals. And that school may be so far from divine Principle as to teach much error in compromises, or condonations,

and even to advocate evils in the name of good.

A mortal's conscience may, therefore, have a false relation to Truth, and may often be used to further personal desires which are selfish and debased. It may even promote or permit an evil under the cover of license, excused on the basis of declining to indulge in an evil conceived to be worse; and this mock morality is sometimes called the product of conscience! Then, there is in human thinking a false sense of conscience which intimidates, habitually condemning its possessor, forcing him to live in accord with superstitious beliefs, and causing much unhappiness because of imaginary disobedience.

Christian Science heals mankind of this spurious conscience, and thus lifts the burdens of woe which result from its unchecked and harmful operations. It gives men freedom from the old trammels which have bound them through material, religious, and medical codes, and reveals their God-given right to think and reason for themselves. Of this, Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 128), "No crown nor sceptre nor rulers rampant can quench the vital heritage of freedom—man's right to adopt a religion, to employ a physician, to live or to die according to the dictates of his own rational conscience and enlightened understanding."

Accepting the conscience and reason given in Christian Science, one can be healed of the varied false claims of conscience which originate in the material senses. Through this Science an accusing or even a guilty conscience may be destroyed, and a conscience attuned to the right, as it is in the sight of God, is set before the thought. Then one has liberty in the conscience which frees him from condemnation, or offense toward God and man. Such a conscience a poet describes in the words:

"The conscience, that sole monarchy in man,
Owing allegiance to no earthly prince;
Made by the edict of creature free;
Made sacred, made above all human laws;
Holding of Heaven alone; of most divine
And indefeasible authority;
An individual sovereignty, that none
Created might, unpunished, bind or touch;
Unbound, save by the eternal laws of God,
And unamenable to all below."

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE MONITOR today is giving much space to a discussion of the plan for maintaining peace by taking the profit and the privilege out of war which was formulated by this newspaper in November last. The original editorial, in which the constitutional provision necessary to accomplish this end was set forth and defended, is now republished, together with the comments of many public men, of a large section of the American press, and of leaders of thought generally. Ballots also are printed in connection with this discussion, in order that readers of the Monitor, and a great number of citizens to whom copies are to be sent, may record their approval of the plan, or, if opposed to it, set forth their objections.

A Vote on the Peace Plan

In offering this suggestion for the consideration of the American people, the Monitor lays no claim to its exclusive authorship. The proposition that labor should be conscripted equally with military service, and that there should be a conscription and mobilization of capital for the needs of the Nation in time of war, has been made time and again. It was bruited in the Cabinet of President Wilson during the recent war, but never came to practical adoption. Nevertheless, the Wilson Administration was well on its way to adopt this system through the activities of the War Industries Board when the conflict ended. Indeed, very eminent constitutional authorities declare that the powers which The Christian Science Monitor would have enumerated in a constitutional amendment are in fact now possessed by the President and the Congress. Be this as it may, these powers never have been exercised, and it is the suggestion of the Monitor that their employment should be made mandatory upon the Administration in time of war.

We do not hold that this plan would be an absolute assurance against war. There are other causes of war than the cupidity of those classes whom war invariably enriches. But this plan, put into effect, would be a great deterrent to war, because it would at once remove the incentive to warlike intrigue by those who have found profit in war, and it would, furthermore, more nearly equalize the heavy burdens and the cruel sacrifices which armed conflict entails upon all classes in the community. It is not to be thought that any form of legislation, any kind of government action, can make equal the sacrifice of the man who is called upon to give up some portion of his wealth to the service of the state, and that of the boy who gives his life amid the horrors of No Man's Land, or the parents who sacrifice their children to the war-time Moloch. But at least the plan set forth by the Monitor does do away with the glaring injustice which exacts the last and most cruel of all sacrifices from youth and from parenthood and yet treats the accumulations of the capitalist as something sacred, not to be seized for national uses.

The Monitor does not offer this suggestion as in any sense a substitute for international agreements, a league of nations, a permanent court of international justice, or anything of that character. It is offered merely as something which the United States can do alone, without the necessity of engaging in dilatory negotiations with foreign nations for international action. We believe that if adopted by the United States the plan would be promptly imitated by other civilized peoples, and its incorporation into the law of that or any other nation need have no bearing whatsoever upon the question of the value of international associations for the maintenance of peace.

The Christian Science Monitor today is submitting this proposal to an enormous American jury—estimated at 1,500,000 persons. It is much to be hoped that so great a volume of votes will be cast on this proposition that a clear idea may be given of the opinion held by at least a very considerable cross-section of American citizenship.

It was to be expected, perhaps, that following the action of the United States Senate in adopting the compromise revenue schedules proposed by Senator Simmons, a Democrat, and supported by a coalition of Democrats, insurgent Republicans and Farm Bloc senators, there would be hints of a forthcoming executive veto.

Threat of a Tax Bill Veto

But it is noticed that no very definite statement is made that this course will be followed by President Coolidge. It is announced in White House circles that the President does not deem it prudent to state, in advance of his action, his intention in respect to any legislation passed by Congress. This, apparently, does not preclude the circulation of "rumors" as to his intentions. Sometimes by this process a more or less exact measure can be taken of public opinion regarding just such matters as the one under consideration.

From a popular viewpoint it is safe to say that no single act which will come before the President during the present session, or before the November elections, will be regarded as of greater importance than the revenue bill affecting taxes on incomes. It is a matter which intimately concerns every man, woman and child in the United States, either directly or indirectly. Thus while it is true that action by Congress has not been along the exact lines recommended by the Republican Party and Administration leaders, it will be quite generally accepted as one promising that immediate economic relief which has been so long sought. As assayed by the individual taxpayer, its possible benefits are not measured by any partisan rule or standard. It is enough, as the great majority of people see it, that it affords release from a part of a tedious burden of war taxes.

After all is said and done, the measure which will undoubtedly be agreed upon in conference and finally sent

to the President does represent, upon the face of the record, the deliberate judgment of a majority of Congress. Theoretically, at least, it represents the wishes of a majority of the voters. But purely from considerations of expediency and the common welfare it may reasonably appear that the law as shaped by those who have acted in disregard of the President's expressed wishes is preferable to no measure of relief whatever. Unless the pending bill can be passed over a veto, should a veto be interposed, no remedial action in the form of tax legislation can be expected from Congress at the present session, and probably not from those comprising the present membership.

In November next the people will avail themselves of the opportunity to speak definitely upon the subject. It is doubtful if they would spontaneously commend any party or any faction of any political party which cared to assume the responsibility for a complete failure to relieve the taxpayers of a portion of their present burden.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies that was dissolved early this year had less than a score of Fascist members.

The First Fascist Parliament

The new Parliament, which is scheduled to hold its first session on May 24, will contain 375 representatives who were elected under the auspices of the Fascist Government, while the 160 members of the Opposition are divided into a dozen little groups.

Obviously there is little danger of a vote unfavorable to the dictatorship of Benito Mussolini, but unless the customary parliamentary privilege of free speech is to be abolished, the debates ought to be of uncommon interest. Though small in numbers, the Opposition contains some able and experienced politicians, while a large proportion of the new Fascist members are without parliamentary experience. Under the protection of the rules, a small but able minority can often play havoc with a large but poorly managed majority, and unless the Fascists abandon violence and abide by the rules of procedure, how can they pretend to maintain a constitutional form of government?

The governmental majority does not lack distinguished and well-trained members, but they are not all Fascists. Ex-Premiers Orlando and Salandra are outstanding names and though the Fascist chief, Signor Mussolini, will probably take personal part in the debates at the most critical points, he cannot attend all the sessions. His Fascist followers have thus far shown themselves more redoubtable in street fights and night brawls than in dialectics. Nor have their physical manifestations ceased with the march on Rome. On the night between April 7 and 8, that is, the day after the elections, they wrecked about 200 Roman Catholic clubs and co-operatives in the Brianza region in northern Italy, supposedly headquarters of the Popular Party, which has not subscribed to Fascism. As an emergency aid the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, at once sent 500,000 lire. As usual, Socialist labor union headquarters were also sacked, but that caused less comment. If the Mussolini Government cannot maintain better discipline than that in its own ranks, it can hardly pretend to have returned to legality, covering, as the London Times wrote before the elections, its supremacy with the cloak of constitutionality.

As leader of the Opposition in Parliament, the figure of Giovanni Amendola, editor of the daily *Il Mondo*, and last winter the victim of a Fascist raid, is rising. His Constitutional Opposition Party is not large, only a dozen strong, but, in view of the lack of opportunities for opposition electioneering, it is a wonder any non-Fascists were elected at all.

Together the Socialists and the Communists, who, though internally divided, usually unite in opposition, have the largest group, or 65 members, including a large number of veterans such as Turati, Treves, Modigliani, etc. The Popular Party, led by Don Sturzo, the Sicilian priest, still has forty representatives, and the Liberal Democrats of Piedmont, of whom ex-Premier Giolitti is the chief, count seventeen. Ex-Premier Nitti, against whom the Fascists have committed several outrages, did not run, and ex-Premier Yvanoe Bonomi was defeated. The anti-Fascists who were elected were men of the elite and though insignificant numerically they do not lack talent. And, what is more, Signor Mussolini cannot assert they were not properly elected as true representatives of their constituents. He had the electoral law prepared and he managed the polls.

ACTION by the National League of Women Voters at the convention in Buffalo, N. Y., in deciding to oppose the proposed constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women, was probably in accord with the prevailing, though not the unanimous, sentiment of the delegates present. There has been increasing opposition to any action which might, as it was believed, endanger in any way the special legislation enacted for the protection of women in industry, and which might tend to prevent or discourage further similar provisions by the several states.

There is undoubted logic in the arguments advanced by those who succeeded in preventing an indorsement of the full equality plan at the Buffalo meeting, just as there are convincing logical arguments in support of the proposed amendment. What would appear to be the controlling consideration is the acknowledged ability of the women voters, both in the states and in the Nation as a whole, to choose those members of the legislatures, and even of Congress, who will bring about the enactment of whatever special legislation may be deemed wise or necessary for the better protection of their rights. While sympathizing with those ambitious women who resent any imputation that the representatives of their sex fail, because of this, to attain the highest standards of equality

Women Voters and Equal Rights

before the law, it cannot be forgotten that heretofore there have been enacted laws granting to women special rights and advantageous privileges, and that the progressive women of the country have generally welcomed such concessions as distinct victories.

The women of the United States are in no danger of taking a backward step. They have gained, or are gaining, a clear conception of their status as citizens and as workers in a common cause. They have not been over-assertive in demanding that there be accorded to them a full share in the responsibilities of government. It has seemed best, perhaps, that they bide their time and prepare themselves for the tasks before them. This preparatory process is progressing. In the campaign upon which the people of the United States are just now entering it seems certain that the women voters will have a larger voice in determining the result than ever before. They are beginning to realize that the privilege which they have at last gained cannot be wrested from them, and that with the acceptance of that privilege they have also enlisted in the performance of an important duty. Many of them seem convinced that the equality which has been demanded has in fact been accorded with the right to make, as well as to repeal laws, and the power to choose those who shall be entrusted with the administration of the laws which they enact.

WHEN it is known that Java, one of the islands in the Malay Archipelago, has 35,000,000 inhabitants out of the total of 50,000,000 in the Dutch colonial empire in the southern hemisphere and is the most important of these possessions, it is no wonder that a considerable desire is being manifested there for adequate educational facilities. Moreover, if carried out as seems now probable, the plans which have been under development for some time appear likely to bring great satisfaction to both native population and the cultured folks of Holland. It is said that either Batavia or Bandoeng will be the seat of the new university, the fact that the former is the capital of the island being overbalanced by a number of other advantages, possessed by Bandoeng.

Self-government seems to be a keynote to the thought of these times and it is natural, therefore, that one of the reasons for the establishment of this university is given as the assurance that it will help in preparing these islands for the benefits of autonomy. It will mean, too, that the intelligentsia of the Indies will obtain a greater share of the culture of Holland than it has been privileged to obtain heretofore. Thereby, almost inevitably, friendship and kindly relationships will be established to an extent that has been virtually impossible before. All of which will make for a lessening of the misunderstanding which is responsible for so much of the discords of the world today.

Not so many years ago, Viscount Bryce asked the question, "Who can doubt that tomorrow will see democracy universal?" This movement for a university in Java is simply one manifestation of the world-wide agitation for the establishment of a wider democracy. Some two years ago a petition was presented to the Dutch States-General by a delegation from the Netherlands East Indies demanding, not independence, but an enlargement of the popular privileges given them already, with formal assurance of wider future powers to be reached by the road of state assisted education. This present movement for a Javanese university is really little more than the next logical step in the same direction.

Editorial Notes

ONE feature of the British Premier's personal sentiments which augurs well for world harmony is his keen realization of the importance of Anglo-American friendship. In a recent letter to the Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, for example, on the work which the British Council of Interchange has organized in connection with the arrangements which have been made for several well-known American preachers to visit England this year, he wrote, in part:

The more I study the present plight of the world, the more convinced I become of the necessity for the closest possible understanding between the two great English-speaking democracies. If it is to be permanent and effective, that understanding must be democratic and popular at least as much as diplomatic and official. The two peoples must be brought into closer contact; it is not enough for them to profess and practice the same ideals; each must be taught to appreciate and make allowances for the problems and peculiarities of the other. They must come together in the same way that individuals have to learn to know each other personally before real friendship is established.

WHEN one contrasts the fine of, say, \$25, which appears to have been about the maximum usually imposed on an automobile driver actually convicted of operating his machine under the influence of liquor, and hence to the grave danger of the public, the fine of \$200 assessed against a truck driver in West Roxbury, Mass., for delaying a street car, seems interesting by comparison. The comment made by a law enforcement worker, in connection with this decision, that "if all the courts would treat all automobile violations in this manner, we would get somewhere in preventing drunken driving," doubtless is true, but the trouble is that apparently in cases of drunken driving this is precisely what is not being done.

IN THE St. Louis Star recently there appeared an editorial entitled "Two Sides to Vaccination." In it appeared this statement: "The death of a Chicago school child and the illness of a group of New England school children, following inoculation, indicate that it is about time to turn on the light." Exactly, and the sooner, the better. Progress along any other line of investigation would be deemed impossible without this very turning on of the light, but in the case of organized medicine the cloak of mystery which is wrapped around much of its activities serves rather to obscure than to enlighten.

Profits and Peace

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

[Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, who has written the following analysis of the peace plan suggested by The Christian Science Monitor in its relation to the present state of world affairs, is an internationally known student of world politics. Few, if any, Americans have had wider opportunity to observe, first hand, the workings of the forces which bring on war. He is, therefore, in a unique position to realize the effectiveness of the Monitor plan to offset those forces.]

THE most important result of the Bok Peace Plan contest was the seemingly universal unwillingness of the most serious and competent contestants to consider any other method of solving the problem of world peace than that of providing for compromise after friction arose. The clever Miss Lape, commenting on the plans in general, expressed surprise over the faith in conferences. It is the old story of finding palliatives or applying sedatives.

War is an evil that arises from wrong desires and wrong thinking. A state of mind is created, and then people fly at one another's throats. When we consider what a calamity war is, and how horrible are its sacrifices and disasters, we must come to the conclusion that the creation of the attitude of mind that brings on wars is deliberately willed by men who have an interest at stake, or, if it is not so diabolical as that, we can conclude at least that the most intelligent and politically powerful elements of the community, when war is threatened, do not immediately and tirelessly throw all their weight into the balance against war simply because they are not convinced that it is a calamity without compensatory advantages. Somehow, when we do not see the immediate inconveniences or dangers of a thing to ourselves, we are likely to be a little indifferent to the risk the other fellow takes, to the sacrifice the other fellow makes. This is a sad commentary on human nature; but it is true, nevertheless.

At the Peace Conference a prominent statesman, in justification of the Treaty of Versailles, said to me: "It is just and wholesome, and the best guarantee of peace, for an unborn generation of Germans to come into the world and grow up knowing that war does not pay. Nobody would ever go to war if the price of it was realized." I thought to myself at the time that if this was true of one nation it would be true of others, and that war was still conceivable even if the Germans learned the lesson. Why should it not be brought home to all of us that war does not pay, that it pays the victor no more than it pays the vanquished? Remembering the Agadir crisis over Morocco in 1914, when war might have come at any moment, I thought to myself that if both Germans and French could have known beforehand the price to be paid, both would have repudiated the suggestion that having or not having Morocco, or having or not having a share in Morocco was worth the price the peoples as individuals would be called upon to pay.

The amendment proposed by The Christian Science Monitor, taking the profit out of war and imposing equal sacrifices on all citizens of the Nation in case of war, if adopted, would be the greatest blow Mars ever received. If we all had to drop everything and enlist in war service automatically, if there were no profits for industrialists and agriculturists, if it was just a drab business in which everybody had to get to work and nobody could make any money out of it, is the declaration of war by Congress conceivable? I think not.

For fifteen years I have devoted my life to reporting and studying wars and rumors of wars. I have been in half a dozen nations—not passing through but living there—in the months preceding declarations of war. I think I can safely say that none of those nations would ever have declared war had they on their statute books, to go into automatic operation the moment war was begun, such a law as the Monitor proposes. With an amendment of this kind in the United States Constitution war talk would be checked in this country long before it got to the boiling-over point. For every voter would realize that going to war would mean an immediate and unreserved sacrifice on his part. It would not be simply a lot of young men going off to fight under more or less stirring and emotional conditions. On the other hand, it would mean everybody putting everything that he had at the disposal of the Government. Business men and large owners of capital would not tolerate war for a minute!

Over and over again have I seen in my experience with wars the curious fact—which I hesitate even to state, for it looks so awful when you write it down—that people are more willing to be hit in their human affections than in their pocketbooks.

The opponents of this amendment declare that it would not be effective, and they want to dismiss it as an absurd theory. But what harm would it do to give it a trial? Can any man argue that it is unjust or unlawful to conscript capital for national defense when we have the precedent of the Government conscripting human lives? Is any man's money more precious and more sacrosanct than is a mother's son?

From the viewpoint of justice nothing can be said against the Monitor amendment. From the viewpoint of legality, if it is not in accordance with the principles of law, then there is something shamefully wrong with our conception of law. From the viewpoint of practicability why not try it out? That is the only way to see whether it will work; and the blessing to be gained is great enough to try an experiment which men, after all, if they are honest with themselves, will pretty universally admit is not going to fail.

The trouble with the peace propagandas is that most of those who advocate them have never really suffered the full horrors of war. The promoters are keener about having other people accept their particular ideas than they are about the attainment of the general goal they claim to be seeking. I sometimes wonder whether as individuals or as a nation we honestly want peace. For if we did the Monitor's suggestion would sweep this Nation like wildfire. I sincerely hope that The Christian Science Monitor will persist in its advocacy of this proposed amendment until it becomes a law of the land—despite every discouragement, every manifestation of hostility, and the blank wall of indifference that is the worst enemy of all. If it does persist, success is certain; and the Monitor will have rendered a greater service to the cause of peace than any newspaper has ever contributed.

Leadership in the White House

"TRAGICALLY it has been demonstrated," writes French Strother in the *World's Work*, "that the Presidency may not safely be sought as the grand prize of the lottery of politics: Cabinet rank may not safely be sought by fools or knaves or mere politicians. Cleveland and Roosevelt and Wilson restored to the Presidency much of the intellectual power and moral vigor that distinguished it under Washington and Lincoln. The history of the United States is crowded with evidence that nothing short of this is safe—safe either for the country or for the peace of mind of the man who aspires to the supreme office of the state."